

INSURANCE

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR FERROKHAN H. MEHTA, IN 1881.

INSURANCE

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

VOL XVI NO 226

BOMBAY TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 11 1928

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES. (Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
15 Sep.	Naldora	All	10,088
22 "	Rajputana	vessels	10,088
29 "	Razmak		10,088
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
13 "	Narkunda	will	10,088
20 "	Rawalpindi		10,088
27 "	Rajputana		10,088
3 Nov.	Mooltan	now	10,088
10 "	Ranoli		10,088
17 "	Macedonia		11,518
24 "	Maloja	sail	10,088
1 Dec.	Razmak		10,088
8 "	Maloja		10,088
15 "	Maloja		10,088
22 "	Kaisar-i-Hind	direct	11,518
29 Jan.	Naldora		10,088
5 Feb.	Rajputana	from	10,088
12 Feb.	Razmak		10,088
19 Feb.	Narkunda		10,088
26 Feb.	Rawalpindi		10,088
5 Mar.	Rajputana	without	10,088
12 Mar.	Mooltan		10,088
19 Mar.	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 Mar.	Rawalpindi	tranship-	10,088
2 Apr.	Rajputana	ment	10,088
9 Apr.	Ranoli		10,088
16 Apr.	Razmak		10,088
23 Apr.	Rawalpindi		10,088
30 Apr.	Naldora		10,088
7 May	Viceroy of India	at	10,088
14 May	Mantua		10,088
21 May	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
28 May	Narkunda		10,088
4 Jun.	Macedonia	Aden.	11,518
11 Jun.			12,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.
@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:-

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana	8,497
6th Dec.	Dumana	8,411
21st Mar.	Dumana	8,497
11th Apr.	Dumana	8,411

SHIPPING



FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Tainha Maru	5845	30 Aug.	13 Sept.
Rikano Maru	8000		@19 "
Ceylon Maru	4905	15 Sept.	28 "
Hakura Maru	10500		@3 Oct.
Sado Maru	5898	30 Sept.	14 "
Kamo Maru	8000		@17 Oct.
Nagato Maru	5901	18 Oct.	29 "
Katori Maru	10000		@31 "
Awa Maru	6028	30 Oct.	13 Nov.

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakura Maru	10500	20 Sept.	7 Oct.
Suwa Maru	10700	4 Oct.	21 "
Fushimi Maru	11000	18 "	4 Nov.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe
Siberia Maru	20000	2 Oct.	9 Oct.
Taiyo Maru	22000	16 Oct.	23 Oct.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20978, 28733.
Telegrams: "YUSEN"

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamers	Colombo and
1928		
13th Sept.	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
24th "	Kidderpore	Straits, China & Japan.
7th "	Macedonia	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
8th Nov.	Naldora	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
20th "	Morea	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1929		
3rd Jan.	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.

* Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTTUCHEN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
12th Sept.	Bankura	8,497
12th "	Karachi	8,411
14th "	Vernova	8,497
15th "	Chakia	8,411
17th "	Vita	8,497
18th "	Ellora	8,411

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week after 8th September. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers on the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Burch.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

Head Office:—47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital:—1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital:—50 Lacs.
Reserve Fund:—Rs. 20,50,000/- Paid up Capital:—Rs. 31,17,419.

Local Advisory Committee:—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and 3. Seth Balkishanlal Poddar.

Branches:—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwala, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

Banking Business of every kind transacted.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

S. DATTA,
Manager.

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sunatra Maru	9th Sept.	21st Sept.
Colaba Maru	23rd "	2nd Oct.
India Maru	12th Oct.	23rd "
Shunko Maru	24th "	7th Nov.
Borneo Maru	9th Nov.	18th "

For Particulars apply to:-
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 23150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

THE INDIAN REVIEW.

Contains Double the usual matter, over Hundred Portraits, Illustrations and Numerous Autograph Messages.

CONTENTS.
MESSAGES OF CONGRATULATION
From Lord Hardinge, Lord Haldane, Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, Lord Olivier, H. E. Viscount Goschen, Lord Willingdon, H. E. Sir Harcourt Butler, H. E. Sir Malcolm Hayley, Lord Sinha, Lord Riddell, Lord Clwyd, Hon. Sir Alexander Muddiman, Hon. Sir Moncrieff Smith, Sir Alexander White, H. H. the Aga Khan, Rt. Hon. Syed Amir Ali, Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. W. L. Courtney, Mr. J. L. Garvin, Mr. H. W. Nevinston, Sir Sidney Lee, Mahatma Gandhi, Rt. Hon. Sastri, Sir Harman Singh, and others.

SPECIAL ARTICLES BY
Sir Rajendranath Mukerjee, Sir Valentine Chirol, The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, Mian Sir Mahomed Shafi, J. C. Molony, I.C.S., Dr. Shams-ul-Ulema, J. Modi, Dr. James H. Cousins, Dr. Brainerd Spooner, Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, The Anagarika Dharmapala, Mr. C. P. Andrews, The Hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Pichthal, Sir K. G. Gupta, Prof. Vaswani and others.

FOURTEENTH AND ILLUSTRATIONS
Besides facsimiles of autograph messages from distinguished personages, there are over a hundred portraits and illustrations.

PRICE RE. ONE.
But this Number will be given free to New subscribers of the Review who remit Rs. 5 (five), before 30th November, 1928. Subscriptions can commence from any month. No V.P.P.'s will be sent. Please note, no one will be enrolled as a subscriber unless Rupees Five, a year's subscription, is paid in advance. When remitting please mention the name of the paper containing this advertisement.
G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
G. T., MADRAS.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 23-25, Hamam Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,300.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widow of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Daring Prophecy

"Men may come,
And Men may go,
But
I am sure, I shall
remain for ever."

Send me two Annas in
Postal Stamps and re-
ceive a copy of my

ALBUM

of beautiful
Pictures.

To enable you to
come nearer the Truth.

THE
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jampagar : (KATHIAWAR.)

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Statutory Statement of Account
prepared, Audit of Books
or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC
ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 23997.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Coccapant Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8; 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Uleer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

INSURANCE

THE

UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

Insurance Company, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR Workmen's Compensation

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents—M. KANJI & CO.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

for Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000)

payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.

Date of payment.....Time of delivery.....

IF YOU WISH TO READ "THE WORLD'S NEWS" SUBSCRIBE TO THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA. (Bi-Weekly or Weekly EDITION.)

There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is specially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of reading matter on varied topics such as will be welcomed in every home.

Every reader in India can afford to subscribe to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition), for the annual subscription, inclusive of postage is only Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively per annum.

It circulates throughout the length and breadth of India and Burma, Malaya, Arabia and East Africa. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or weekly) is thus one of the best advertising mediums in the country. Advertising rates will be forwarded on application to the Secretary.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ltd." CALCUTTA.

Bombay Chronicle

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SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.

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Yearly Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

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PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVIS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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AND

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For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A fully qualified MATRON, THEATRE SISTER, and experienced NURSES. See personally HONORARY SECRETARY, Sir Hurskondas Nurkotumdas Hospital New Charni Road between 5-7 p. m.

WANTED—An experienced ACCOUNTANT, knowing Urdu as well. Pay according to qualifications. Muslim will be preferred. Apply with full testimonials to Box No. 2183, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swedish Novelty and Fancy articles. Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Dadar Bakh Lane Calcutta.

VACANCIES—EXIST for qualified Short-hand Typists. We can train and assist you to secure suitable posts when qualified. Special classes will be held for male students. Terms moderate. Apply MISSA HYAM, Principal, The Commercial Typewriting and Business Training College, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL,
MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.

Excellent Arrangements,
Home Comforts.

CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 & 3 per diem
Special Concession for Monthly Boarders.
(Family Suites with bath available.)
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th day of September to the 10th day of October, 1928, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.
Bombay, 10th September, 1928.

31071

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

A BRANCH of the Bank has this day been opened at PORBANDAR (Kathia-war), under the charge of Mr. H. E. Robertson.

R. A. GRAY,
Secretary & Treasurer (Offt).
Bombay, 10th September, 1928.

31068

FOR SALE.

THE KISTNA SUGAR WORKS,
LIMITED, MALHUPATAM.

COMPLETE SUGAR MANUFACTURING PLANT manufactures sugar from palmuya and other Jaggeries. Manufacturing capacity is 30 bags of 108 lbs. each per day. The factory is almost new and is in good condition. The whole factory as it is, or the buildings and the machinery separately will be sold by the undersigned. If further particulars are required write to him,

R. RAMACHANDRAYYA,
Liquidator.

R1149

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF ANGLE MILD STEEL PURLINS AND ANGLE CLEATS FOR RE-ROOFING OF LOCO SHOPS, PAREL.

The Ag. Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions of contract can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 25 per copy which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted in the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed: "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF ANGLE MILD STEEL PURLINS AND ANGLE CLEATS". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agents' Office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th October, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Ag. Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

30th August, 1928.

31033

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1876 of 1926.

JAIRAM JADHAV PATEL and CHHIBA CARSON PATEL, both of Bombay, Mochi Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Bhendi Bazar and Dhobi Talao, without the Fort of Bombay, respectively members of the Shree Gujarati Mochi Gnani Sudharak Mandal on behalf of themselves and other members of the Shree Gujarati Gnani Sudharak Mandal.... Plaintiffs.

vs.

NAGARDAS L. KHAMBATTA, UTTAMLAL KALIDAS and KALIDAS SHAMJI OZA, of Bombay, Mochi Hindu Inhabitants, the first two residing at Dhobi Talao and the last at Picket Road, President, Secretary and Treasurer respectively of the Shree Gujarati Gnani Sudharak Mandal.... Defendants.

and

Messrs. PATHARE and LILADHAR, Solicitors, carrying on business at Tamarind Lane, Shiloh Bank Buildings, within the Fort of Bombay.... Applicants.

Whereas in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immovable properties, dated the 24th day of July, 1928, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction as the instance of Messrs. PATHARE and LILADHAR, the applicants above-named, all the right, title and interest of Chhiba Carson Patel, the 2nd Plaintiff above-named in the following properties:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.
FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure now redeemed together with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being and fronting the second Marine Street and admeasurement 83-3/9 square yards according to the document but 74-06 and Cadastrol Survey No. 146 of Bhuleswar Division and Collector's Old No. 515, New No. 2921, Old Survey No. 8, New Survey No. 28298 and C. Ward No. 2574 and Old Street No. 52-54, New Street No. 47 and bounded on East by the property of Ramchoddas Narayan, West by the property of Abdul Hussein Sahib and others, North by the second Marine Street, South by the property of Ahmed Haji Mohidin.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure now redeemed with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Fourth Marine Street, containing by admeasurement square yards 100-63 and Collector's Old No. 683, New No. A3125, Old Survey No. 17, New Survey No. 28390 and C Ward No. 2678-2679 and Old Street No. 33-35, New Street No. 38-40 and bounded on East by sweepers' passage and beyond that property of Framji Kharanja, West by the property described in the second schedule, North by passage and beyond that property of Tyabally Karimji, South by the 4th Marine Street.

III.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax now redeemed with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at the 4th Marine Street and containing by admeasurement 113-11 square yards and registered under Collector's Old No. 683, New No. 3125, Old Survey No. 17, New Survey No. 31890 and C Ward No. 2678-2679 and Old Street No. 33-35 and New Street No. 38-40 and bounded on East by firstly described property, West partly by the property of Mofiji, wife of Hiralji Edulji and partly by the property of Tyabally Karimji and North by the passage beyond that property of Tyabally Karimji and South by the said Marine Street and which said premises firstly and secondly described were formerly occupied and are now occupied by the tenants of the Mortgage, the two properties together firstly and secondly described above admeasure 193 square yards as mentioned in the Cadastrol Survey Registrar for the town and Island of Bombay and which bear Cadastrol Survey No. 277 Bhuleswar Division.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax and quit ground tenure (now redeemed) with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate and being at Marine Street 3rd Lane and containing by admeasurement 124-44 square yards according to the map given in recent documents and 155 square yards as

mentioned in the Cadastrol Survey Registrar and Registered under Collector's Old No. 727-727, New No. 3285 and 3327, Old Survey No. 10-10, New Survey No. 2/8310 (this portion is pension and Tax) and Collector's Old No. 1590, New No. 7319, Old Survey No. 10, New Survey No. 18316 (this portion is of quit and ground) and Cadastrol Survey No. 207 of Bhuleswar Division and C Ward No. 2635-2637 and Old Street No. 26-28-30 and New Street No. 21-23, and bounded on East by the property of Framji Dadabhai Bhagat, West by the property of Ardesheer Pestonji, North by the Marine Line third Street and South by a Sweeper's passage.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground together with the message tenement dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Falkland Road, 7th Cross Lane, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 145 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under New Survey No. 5587 and Cadastrol Survey No. 956, Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2278(1), 2278(2) and Street No. 7 and 7A and bounded on the East by the stable of Haji Usman Davood, on the West by the said Falkland Road 7th Cross Lane, on the North by the property of Rahimbhai Pannabai and on the South by the property of Papa Wastad.

31070

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Mr. RAGHUNATH DATTUJI WAIKAR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim or interest in or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, situate at 41, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Haines Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 988 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 231-231, etc., New Nos. A/3 13756, 13753, Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey No. C3402 and Cadastrol Survey No. 1919 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality under E Ward Nos. 4378(3), 4378(4), Street Nos. 216B and 216C and bounded on or towards the North by a passage and beyond that by the Ripon Manufacturing Company, Ltd. on or towards the East by the property formerly of Ramchandra Ganji Waikar and another and now of the Vendor on or towards the South by the property formerly of Shival Motilal and now of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust on or towards the West by the property formerly of Krishnaji Ganji Waikar and another and now of Ahmedkhan Sultan Khan Inamdar.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1928.
MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

31069

5 ADVANTAGES OF RAWLPLUGS

1. An absolutely firm fixing.
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble.
3. No damage to walls or decorations.
4. Rawlplugs can be used in any material.
5. Rawlplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw.

Apply for sample set to-day for Rs. 1-4 from

H. I. DIXON & Co., Ltd.

Structural and Sanitary Engineers,
Sole agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.
11A, Dalmeida Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

31032

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND TESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of AMERCHAND KAPURCHAND, of Dasse, Shrimali Bania Hindu, a Cloth Merchant Deceased.

Bai JAMAKBAI, widow of Amerchand Kapurchand and Gordhandas Kallanji, a Cloth Merchant, both of Bombay Hindus, the executrix and executor named in the Will of the deceased Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and show cause, if they think fit, before the Court of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-fourth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty eight and in the nineteenth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
For Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

31065

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY CONSISTING OF 2 HOUSES SITUATE AT CHIKALWADI LANE AT TARDEO, OPPOSITE THE WALLACE FLOUR MILLS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1968 of 1927.

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED .. Plaintiffs.

vs.

MULJI HARIDAS and Others Defendants.

By order of Messrs. A. D. Logan and H. V. Lee, Joint Receivers in the above suit in exercise of the powers granted to them by the Consent Decree passed in the said suit on the 11th June, 1928, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 14th day of September, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises, the undermentioned immovable property.

PARTICULARS.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras Tenure (since redeemed) containing by admeasurement 597 square yards or thereabouts (according to the Cadastrol Survey 604 square yards) situate at and on the South side of Chikalwadi Lane at Tardeo, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 23 and 24, New No. 2E13527, Old Survey No. 152, New Survey No. 1A a7045, and bearing Cadastrol Survey No. 280 of the Tardeo Division, together with the messages or dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D No. 3698 (7A and 7B), Street No. 17C, 21A and 21B, Chikalwadi, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Wasudev Krishnarao Dhairaywan and now of Goverbai, widow of Sheriar Meherban and Khodabux, Dossabhai and Kaikhosru, sons of Sheriar Meherban, on or towards the West by a common passage and beyond that by the property formerly of Ciriao Caetano Pereira and now of the Zoroastrian Association, Ltd., on or towards the North by the Chikalwadi Lane and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Dossabai Cowasji Jehangir Jussawalla and now of the Zoroastrian Building Society, Ltd.

The above property was formerly in the possession of Moolji Haridas and is now in the possession of the joint Receivers and is occupied by their tenants. For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Daphary Pereira and Divan, Attorneys for the Joint Receivers at their Office at 13-18, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF MAHIM SALT PAN PROPERTY NEAR MATUNGA AND MAHIM.

Messrs. Gandhi and Co. Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Pathare and Liladhar, Attorneys for Mr. Moreswar Nandedo Tigar the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Bai Natabai widow of Devga Doodling and Guja Dega the Mortgagees in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 1st December 1924 sell by public auction the undermentioned immovable property on Wednesday the 12th September 1928 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All those pieces of Foras Land settled under Act VI of 1851 with 2 beds of salt pans known as Lahan Pagumbari Agar outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4200 square yards or thereabouts forming portion of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 13295-13297, New Survey No. 2 and Cadastrol Survey No. 124 of Salt pan division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward No. 3928 A, Street Nos. 1169-1169.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, please apply to Messrs. Pathare and Liladhar Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Tamarind Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SONAPUR LANE.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co. Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Khandwala and Chhotalal, Attorneys for Khatri Nagindas Naridas, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 909 of 1926 (Bhagwandas Parshotam VS Khatri Nagindas Naridas and Ors) and pursuant to the Consent Decree dated the 24th day of June 1927 in the above suit, sell by public auction the undermentioned immovable property on Tuesday the 11th September 1928 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land or Ground belonging to Motilal Kalyanji with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon being the first Division or one of the Compartments of a chawl or range of buildings situate lying and being in or called Churney or Tadachivadi in the Old Sonapur Lane without the Fort of Bombay fronting the said Lane on the North side thereof containing by admeasurement with the compound in the front of the said dwelling house and premises 113 square yards (as appearing in the Cadastrol Survey Registry) be the same a little more or less and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 127 and New No. 987 and New Survey No. 8141 and Cadastrol Survey No. 7538 of the Bhuleswar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'C' Ward No. 3388 and Street No. 29 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Sorabji Pallonji Meherji on or towards the West by the house or Compartments of Navajbai Widow of Andharao Aspandiarji Rabadi, on or towards the North by a Public passage and on or towards the South by the said Old Sonapur Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Khandwala and Chhotalal, Attorneys for the Receiver at their office at No. 35, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajilal Ranchhodas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.
NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton information are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission. For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—
SHEETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHODAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—"COMELONG".
Telephone—21079.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY 6-30, and 10 p.m.
World's Greatest Romantic Lover:
JOHN BARRYMORE
AND
His Popular Leading Lady:
DOLORES COSTELLO
In the Latest Screen Triumph:
WHEN A MAN LOVES

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Sensation of the Year!
CAPITAL
V/S
LABOUR
Demonstrated in the great film
METROPOLIS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
An apple was a riot in the Garden
of Eden.
But wait, tell you what a jewelled
garter does in this picture.

MARIE PREVOST

IN
GETTING GERTIE'S
GARTER

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

BOXING TOURNAMENT

6 STIRRING CONTESTS

Including
M. KUBES vs. SGT. PALMER
E. BRIGHT vs. P. VENGAN
P. MERCHANT vs. A. N. OTHER.
And other good bouts.

Coming—NEXT SATURDAY

Dwarkadas Narandas

Presents

"FOOLISH HUSBANDS"

Story by **Mr. M. G. DAVE**,
Directed by **Mr. N. G. DEVARE**.

Heart Splitting Social Story.

Co-starring

Miss Jamna and Mr. Baheram.
It's a Kohinoor Production

WILL BE SHOWN FROM
NEXT SATURDAY 15th INST.

at

Krishna Cinema

New Charni Road.

Please note this

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 10.
B. C. RATE T T 1/5 29/32 D D 1/5 15/16.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 31/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32 Oct.
Banks Buying T T 1/6.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6-1/4 Sept.
NEW YORK—
B.C. T T 276-1/2.
Banks Selling T T 275.
Banks Buying T T 275.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 269.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 924.
Banks Buying D D 936.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 126-1/4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 123-1/4.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling 138.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 178 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155-1/4.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90-1/2.
CROSS RATE—
New York—London 4.851 8th inst.
Shanghai—London 2/7 11/16 10th inst.
London—Paris 1/10 5/8 8th inst.
London—Japan 124.20 8th inst.
London—Belgium 34.89 8th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.19 8th inst.
London—Italy 25.19 8th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.
Gold 8th inst. 44.4.11 4th inst. 44.4.11.
Silver London Ready 8th inst. 26 9/16
4th inst. 26 11/16.
Silver London Forward 8th inst. 26 11/16
4th inst. 26 7/16.
Silver New York Ready 8th inst. 58
4th inst. 58 9/16.
London Discounts 3 Mos 8th inst. 4 9/32
per cent 4th inst. 4 9/32 per cent.
London Discounts 6 Mos 8th inst. 4 15/32
per cent 4th inst. 4 15/32 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of
England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money—Inter Bank Call 8 per cent. 3
Mos. 3 per cent. 6 Mos. 4 per cent. 12 Mos.
4 1/4 per cent.
Tone: Quiet.
Tone of Silver: Quiet—China bought—
China sold. Buyers satisfied.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 10.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee paper Rs. 73/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36
Rs. 93/10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 85/4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs.
100/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933
Rs. 102.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55
Rs. 106/2.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free)
due 1928 Rs. 105/0/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930
Rs. 102/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931
Rs. 103/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932
Rs. 105/2.
6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax
Free) due 1935 Rs. 110/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 84.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 83/7.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974
Rs. 83.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954
Rs. 110/12.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs.
101.
Forward Rates.—20th Sept. sett.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73/7/8.
1945-55 Rs. 106/2/0 4 1/2 per cent
Bonds 1934 Rs. 97/8. 4 1/2 per cent
Loan 1955-60 Rs. 94/0.
Tone of Market:—
LONDON DISCOUNTS.
Bombay, Sept. 10.
3 months discount 4/5 1/16 per cent.
6 months discount 4/7 1/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 3 per cent.
One month 2 1/2 per cent.
Three months 3 per cent.
Six months 3 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Sept. 10.
Castor-seeds Delivery September Opening
Rs. 47/8, Lowest 46/12, Closing 46/13.
Castor-seeds Delivery May Opening Rs.
47/10, Highest 47/14, Lowest 47/6/6,
Closing 47/8.
Cotton-seeds Delivery January Opening
Rs. 4/6/9, Highest 4/7, Closing 4/6/9.
Groundnut-seeds Delivery February
Opening Rs. 55/4, Lowest 55/1/6 Closing
55/2/6.
N.B.—Our Exchange will remain closed
to-morrow being Jain Holiday.

BOMBAY.

SHORT COVERING—LONG LIQUIDATION—NEW LOW LEVEL—EASY LIVERPOOL—CLOSED EASY.

The local forward market opened at Rs. 341/ for Broach A.M. and improved to Rs. 343/ on short covering to secure profits. At this level there was a wave of nervous long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 338/8. Liverpool was due to open 34 points lower in response to weakness of Chicago Cotton futures, but it opened easy at a decline of 43 points and prices in the local market were depressed further, reaching Rs. 335/ for Broach A.M. This level is the lowest since June 1927. Rates at 4.30 p.m. were as under:—
Broach A.M. 336
Omura D.J. 304
Bengal D.J. 268/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 10.
The forward market opened at Rs. 335/8 for Broach A.M. and ruled easy. Rates at 6.30 p.m. were as under:—
Broach A.M. 335 4 0
Omura D.J. 302 8 0
Bengal D.J. 265 8 0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 10.
Sept. 227.10—5.70
December 226.30—4.10
March 225.80—5.60

HOLIDAYS.

The Bombay Cotton Market will remain closed on Thursday the 13th inst. being Khordasad.
On Friday the 14th inst. the Sewri Market, will remain closed on account of "Shree Bhid Bhanjan Mahadeo Yatra".

STOCKS SHARES.

Bombay, Sept. 10.
Kurla Mill 161/4
Faranjee Petit 250
Hindustan 1600
Gujarat Railways 98/12 93/8
Upper Sindhi Light 88/8
Eastern Bank 94
Tata Steel Second Pref. 90/8 90/12
B. B. Petrol 4/10

DAILY ROOM RATE.

Bombay Sept. 10.
Bengal 265 D.J.
Broach 336 A.M.
Omura 303 D.J.

SPOT RATES.

Broach 341 336 326 319
Southern 329 324 317 310
Comptah 344 334 324

CLEARING RATE.

Bengal 265 D.J.
Omura 305 D.J.
Broach 336 A.M.

READY COTTON SALES.

200 Volkart Bros Nagpur 312
200 Volkart Bros. C. P. No 312/313
200 Toyemankwa Berar 258
200 G Dossa & Co. C. P. No 1 308
200 Volkart Bros Nagpur 250
200 Forbes & Co Bijapur 280.
200 Japan T & Co Purna 251
200 Volkart Bros Khamgaon 250
100 G Dossa & Co Saoner 230
100 Toyemankwa-Hingoli 267
200 Raji Bros Sangli 330
300 Nisso & Co Nimbahera 267

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.).
Muktesar, Sept. 8.
Wheat Assuj 4/9/9 Ready 4/8 to 4/14
Wheat Maghar 4/12/6
Wheat Poh 4/13/9
Wheat Magh 4/14/6
Wheat Har 4/6/3
Gram Assuj 4/3/9 Ready 4/3 to 4/5
Gram Maghar 4/5/9
Gram Magh 4/6/9
Gram Jeth 3/10/3
Barley Assuj 3/3/3 Ready 3/3
Barley Maghar 3/5/3
Cotton-seeds Maghar 3/6/3 Ready 4/12
Cotton-seeds Bh. Magh 3/6/3
Cotton-seeds Poh. Magh 3/1/3 Ready 3/0
Rape-seeds Baisakh 6/15/3
Arrival grains five hundred mannds.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 10.
Wheat 30,487 cwt
Linsed 4,386
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds 6
Gingli-seeds 225
Groundnuts 324
Castor-seed 2,651
Rice 1,964
Myrabollams 330
Cottonseed 1,465
Mowtaseed 656
Gram 907
Joovar 1
Maize 3
Bajree 206
Coal 4,936 tons

AMERICAN COTTON C R

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

The Weekly Government weather report issued on the 6th inst. is as under:—
Carolina:—Progress has been fair. Wet weather has favoured the increase of the Boll-woevil activity.

Georgia:—Progress has been very irregular. It has been good in the North. Elsewhere there has been deterioration owing to too much rain, and warm and dry weather is needed.

Tennessee:—Progress has been on the whole very good. Plants are fruiting well. Alabama and Mississippi:—The advance has ranged between poor and fair. There has been deterioration in some sections and reports of rotting Bolls. The frequent rains have been unfavourable.

Louisiana:—There has been some damage to open Bolls.

Arkansas:—Progress in the North has been good. In the Central and Southern sections it has ranged between deterioration and fair.

Oklahoma:—Cotton has been badly spotted. Progress during the week has been mostly poor.

Texas:—Progress has been ranging between poor in some of the Central and Southern sections where the Bolls are small, and very good in other sections.

Reports from the North and West indicate that picking has been interrupted "in some of the wetter sections."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Sept. 10.
F. P. Bales. 1928-29 1927-28
Receipts to date 8-9-28 495000 927000
Yesterday do. 27000 40000
Exports to date do. 435000 552000
Stock at Ports 7-9-28 526000 1192000
Interior Towns do. 251000 368000
Liverpool 7-9-28 687000 1055000
Visible Supply 7-9-28 3486000 3295000
Quantity in Sight do. 731000 1238000

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

6th Sept.—Jan. Highest 15.91 (2-50 p.m.). Lowest 18.71 (11-09 a.m.).
7th Sept.—Jan. Highest 19.02 (12-37 p.m.). Lowest 18.85 (at the opening).
7th Sept.—October Highest 19.22.
Lowest 19.05.
8th Sept.—October Highest 19.35.
Lowest 19.05.

Messrs. Devkar and Nanjee have received the following cables from their friends:—
Liverpool:—Report is about what was expected. The expectation is rather for lower prices owing to expected increase in receipts.

New York:—Report discouraging to bulls. Likely declines under weight increasing hedges.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Dreunan & Co. have received the following cable dated 7th inst.:—
"America cables Europe and locals continued sellers some short covering only support."

Messrs. A. Norden & Co. have sent the following cable on the 10th inst.:—
"In view of indicated production and increasing movement, think that downward tendency probable."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York and Liverpool Agents:—
New York, Sept. 8th:—
Do not look for much change in market, but expect weight of hedge selling to increase temporarily and depress market until there is increasing evidence to trade buying. We would wait for such decline before buying.

Liverpool, 6th Sept.:—
Sentenced buying; trade fixing call sales. Hedge selling.

Liverpool, 7th Sept.:—
Trade fixing call sales.

Liverpool, 8th Sept.:—
Hedge selling. Long liquidation before Bureau Report. Long liquidation absorbed by good trade fixing call sales.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 10.
Ready Ready
Red leafy. Average.
Bengal Superfine 285
Bengal Fine 280
Bengal F.G. 265
Sindh-Punjab Fine 285
Sindh-Punjab F.G. 265
Wardha-Hing. Fine 320
Nagpur Fine 320
Yercaud Fine 310
Arvi Fine 310
Amraoti Fine 305
Khamgaon-Akola Fine 300
Mulkapur Fine 290
Khandesh Fine 275
Muthia Fine 280
Muthia F.G. 290
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S. 290
Purna F.G.G.S. 275
Purbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S. 270
Indore/Ujjain Fine 290
Burwah Sanavadi Fine 290
Surt Fine 330
Broach Fine 310
Westerns M.G. 310
Cambodia 295
Miraj/Sangli 290
Compta Good 335
Dholera
Kadi/Virangam

MESSRS. LANGLEY & CO.'S REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 8.
"AMERICANS:—We have received the following cable from our Liverpool Agents:—
5-9-28:—Home hedging. Oily demand is short covering. Owing to pessimistic good situation, the market fails to respond to unfavourable crop reports. Weekly weather unfavourable. Boll-woevil and shedding in the East and too dry in the West."

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION'S COTTON STATISTICS.
As on July 31st, 1928.
Mill stocks of American Cotton 2,112,000
Mill stocks of East Indian Cotton 1,728,000
Total stocks 4,787,000
World's Spindles number 165,703,000
or an increase of 124,000 compared with 6 months ago.

World's Consumption for the season: 25,540,000 which is a decrease of 341,000.

PRIVATE CROP ESTIMATES.
Name Condition Crop.
Messrs. Clement Curtis and Co. 15,016,000
Messrs. Journal of Commerce 59.8 p.c. 14,592,000
Messrs. Garside Cotton Service 60.5 p.c. 14,316,000
Average New York Members 58.5 p.c. 14,396,000
Messrs. The Commercial Appeal Co. 61.3 p.c. 15,000,000
Messrs. Proctor and Gamble 59.9 14,508,000

Approximate straddle differences:—
Bombay/Liverpool: Broach April May: Liverpool/March (expected) Rs. 79.
New York/Liverpool: Oct. 85; Jan. 85; March 93.

The average abandoned since July 1st is estimated at 3.8 per cent. leaving a total of 44,916,000 for harvest.

The average yield per acre is 153.7 lbs.

LATEST WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.
Liverpool, Sept. 10.
9-30 a.m.
Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—
"Slightly warmer. Light to moderate rains Texas. Western Belt partly cloudy. Balance generally fair. Favorable."

which compares with 152.2 lbs. given at the last report and 149.3 lbs. on Sept. 1st last year.

We have received the following cable from our Liverpool Agents:—
"Bureau will be construed bearish. Unless weather very unfavourable crop looks like being 15,000,000. If this belief is general price should decline helped by hedge selling. We are inclined to be bearish, but 9-1-2d. is a reasonable price if Bureau is correct."

MESSRS. THOMAS SMITH AND CO.'S REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 10.
Sept. 5th:—Weekly weather report unfavourable. East report shedding and weevil activity. West too dry.

Sept. 6th:—Weather cool, rain continued. East Belt. Forecast Entire Belt partly cloudy. Slightly unfavourable.

Sept. 8th:—Heavy rains Texas Gulf Coast. Forecast West Belt partly cloudy. Balance generally fair.

"Crop 14,439,000 Bales, slightly bearish."

"Expect Liverpool 40 to 50 points down Monday but doubt whether advisable to follow decline selling in consequence of unfavourable crop report since 1st September and uncertain frost. However, sentiment bearish and trade holding off."

Market early declined on pressure of selling, but rallied later on active covering by shorts and trade buying. (Reuter)

Bureau Report gives the following:—
31st August: Condition 60.3 per cent. Crop 14,439 bales. Ginnings 9,566,000 bales. Yield 153.9 lbs.

31st July: Condition 67.9 per cent. Crop 14,291,000 bales. Yield 152.2 lbs.

Same period last year: 31st August 1927: Condition 56.1 per cent. Crop 12,692,000 bales. Ginnings 1,532,000 bales. Yield 149.3 lbs.

APPEAL TO AYURVEDIC DOCTORS.

The Secretary of the Ayurveda Unani Sangham, (Regd.), Coomada, writes:—
"Under the auspices of Ayurveda Unani Sangham Coomada, a free Ayurvedic Dispensary was opened in the Annadana Samajam Buildings on the 6th August last. It has since then been in an affluent condition day by day. Not less than 100 patients are being attended every day. Medicines are given freely to this dispensary by doctors who are doing honorary service.

150 varieties of the best Ayurvedic medicines have been in stock now. We make a fervent appeal to Ayurvedic doctors & pharmacists to favour the dispensary with medicines and thus further the cause of the humanitarian service."

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 10.
Since 1st Sept. This Last
In full-pressed Bales. 5-9-28 year. year.
Khandesh 48 48 507
Central India 57 57 306
Barisi and Nagar 210 210 918
Hyderabad/Gaonani 105 405 1,620
Berar 300 383
Total Omras 210 210 918
Dholera 70 245 455
N.W. Provinces 327
Rajputana 108
Sind-Punjab 333
Broach 84 84 1
Coompta and Dharwar 588 646
Westerns-Northern 1,057 1,590 8,349
Cocanada 1,057 1,590 8,349
Tinnevely and Cambodia
Persian
American
Egyptian and African
Comilla, Burma & other sorts
Total

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 10.
1st Sept. to 31st Aug. This Last
In full-pressed Bales. 5-9-28 year. year.
Europe 2,228 804,138 418,918
Japan & China 6,675 1,892,568 1,538,819
Coast Ports 232 28,764 26,892
Up-country by Rail 121,071 186,396
Afloat in harbour for Europe. 46,354 25,192
China and Japan 9,135 2,892,885 2,196,367
Total

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 10.
Messrs. Forbes and Ludw. have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices.
Bukit Darah Rubber	15
Vavuni Rub. & Tea	12
Ceylon Planters	16
Ceylon Rubber	39
Chines Estates	17
Cochin Rubber	30
Ejla Tea	180
Estates Co. of Ceylon	32
Fairbairn Estate	32/8
Freemaster Estates	45
Hathaway Rubber	9
Honiton Rubber	6
Horawala Rubber	37
Indo-Malay Estates	14
Jambulanda T. & Rub.	9/8
Kalutara Co.	32/8
Jehong Rubber	14
Kalutara Rubber	17
Kelani Valley Rub.	30
Langat River	22
Lanka Rubber	48
Lansdowne Rubber	130
Malva Uva Estates	48
Meall Mor Estates	21/8
Mirishena Rubber	35
Naranada Rubber	18
Nenchetel Estates	39
North-Western Rub.	18
Palmadulla T. & Rub.	24
Rubber Growers'	21
Safragam T. & Rub.	150
Talgawella Tea	47
Torrington Tea	22
Udabara Tea	44
Udappala Rubber	20
Ullswater Rubber	8
Vogan Tea	36
Warriapolla Estate	20
Remarks:—Rubber:—Spot. Colombo.—	
Re. 0.46-1/2 Cents.	

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Bombay, Sept. 9.
Rs. As. P.

KHADI.—
Textile 0 12 6
Century 0 12 0
Jacob 0 12 0
Toyo potdar 0 12 0
Moon 0 12 3

LONG CLOTH.—(full weight)
34/40 In. Standard 0 15 9
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2 0 15 0
6404-8708 1 0 0
Fazal (Mahal) 0 15 9
Phoenix 0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala) 0 15 6
Manekji (Patangia) 0 15 6
Daud Sahib 0 15 6
Ganga Ghat 0 15 6

LONG CLOTH. x Quality.
Swan Finlay 1 0 0
Gold Mohor 0 15 9

LONG CLOTH.—Satin Calender 34-42 In.
Textile (Hand) 0 15 0
Spring (Merchant) 0 15 0
Century (Bagle) 0 15 0
Sakuntla 0 15 6
Manekji (Kunda) 0 14 9
Globe 0 14 9
Dinshaw (Maharaja) 0 14 9
Maher 0 15 3
Kachhwa 0 15 0

DHOOTIES.—7.8 9 Yards.
Spring 1 0 6
Century 1 0 6

DHOOTIES 10 Yards.
Spring (Balance) 0 15 9
Century 0 15 6
1386 (Tata) Per Price 2 12 0

MARKIN JAPAN.—
3810 11 2 0
9898 11 0 0
9797

MONSOON EXTENDS

DEPRESSION OFF ORISSA GANJAM COAST

POONA, Sept. 10. The unsettled conditions in the north Bay of Bengal are probably developing into a depression off the Orissa Ganjam Coast. The monsoon continues active in the Upper Burma, and northeast India and has extended along the east Madras Coast but remains feeble over the rest of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Konkan and local in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Madras coast north and Madras Deccan. A few falls have occurred in Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces, Punjab Hills, Kashmir, Gujarat and Madras southeast.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair, Raungon, Toungoo, Minbu and Lashio half of an inch each; Akyab and Mying-sing three quarters; Cherrapunji and Jalpaiguri two; Calcutta and Berhampore one and a half; Dibrui, Silchar, Darjeeling, Cuttack, Patna and Kankar a quarter, Gilgit one, Rajkot three quarters; Senamang, Bhavnagar, Bombay and Ratnagiri a quarter; Gopalpur two; Nellore one and a half; Trincomopoly and Madras a half. Cuddapah a quarter.

Forecast:—Increase in Orissa and extension in the Madras coast north, Central Provinces east and Hyderabad.—A.P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, Sept. 10.

General Remarks:—The monsoon continues feeble over western India. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, and local in the Madras Coast North, while a few falls have occurred in the east Central Provinces, Gujarat and Madras Southeast. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, moderately to heavily clouded in the rest of the Peninsula, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the United Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad South and parts of the Central Provinces West. Temperatures were below normal in Rajputana and the north Bombay Deccan. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 104 degrees at Jacobabad.

Forecast:—An extension in the east Central Provinces and into Hyderabad.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 14th September, 1928:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.827 inches (.031 above normal). Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.785 inches (.072 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours:—.048.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.8 degrees (1.8 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.5 degrees (2.0 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent. Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 69 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.S.E. Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 14 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 133 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 32 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 9.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.21 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.53 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 75.83 inches.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 10.9-28: Colaba Point 0.21 in.; Fort 0.25 in.; J. J. Hospital 0.19 in.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 75.82 in.; Fort 105.90 in.; J. J. Hospital 80.98 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927: Colaba Point 56.80 in.; Fort 72.29 in.; J. J. Hospital 56.37 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927: Colaba Point 56.80 in.; Fort 72.23 in.; J. J. Hospital 72.56 in.

ATTENDANCE AT JAMSHEDPUR WORKS.

The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, report that the total attendance at the Jamshedpur Works on Saturday the 8th September 1928, was 9,282.

Ahmedabad.—The match between the Karachi Amil Cricket Club and Gujarat College, has ended in a draw.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PAPERS

KEMAL PASHA'S BOOK

It is learnt, writes "Al-Itihad", that a friendly pact will shortly be signed between Spain and Turkey.—"Hamdard."

The story of the horrors committed by a teacher on his students is received from Parichatgarh, District Meerut. It is related that one rupee and a few pice belonging to a primary school teacher were missing from his desk. The teacher suspected that this must have been the work of some student and so he demanded explanations from all of them. But not feeling satisfied, he closed the gate of the school-building and placed red-hot pieces of charcoal on the palms of the the students in order to extort confession. The result was that several students swooned. The teacher has since absconded. The news of this cruelty has created a sensation in the locality. The police have not taken cognizance of the offence as yet. The Chairman of the District Board has for the present appointed a Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools for making investigations into this matter.—"Tej."

Some one has murdered a thirteen-year old boy, Sadiq Hussain by name, on the evening of the 23rd August. The deceased was the son of Saiyed Ismail Hasan, Assistant Engineer. The murderer has left his razor on the scene of action in Gulmandi near Shah Abdulnabi, Lahore. The murderer has not been traced as yet.—"Bando Mataram."

In the course of a letter Maulvi Abdul Ahd writes from Smnagar:—The reason why the State authorities have prohibited the entry of Pir Jamaat Ali Shah in the State, is that the Pir Sahib is in the habit of delivering speeches which are dangerous for public safety.—"Bando Mataram."

BUILDING A MODEL HOSPITAL.

"As-Siyasat" writes:—Saiyed Abdur Rahim has made a donation of one lakh of Egyptian guineas which will be utilised in building a model hospital. In addition to this he has also donated 15,000 meters of land at the Shari-ul-Malik for the site of the hospital. The hospital will accommodate 75 beds.—"Roza-e-Khilafat."

We are glad to hear that J. Khaddar shop has been opened in Aminabad Park, Lucknow, under the auspices of the Charika Sabha. We hope that all the sympathisers will patronise this concern.—"Shah."

Hakim Saiyed Barakat Ahmad of Tonk breathed his last at Sitapur on the 18th of August. The deceased was for some time the Principal of the Madrasa-e-Niazia, Khairabad.—"Hamdard."

"Al-Mogattam" writes:—Reports from Konia state that the famine which is prevailing there, is without any parallel in its whole history. Almost the whole crop has been devastated.—"Hamdard."

The Bhopal Government has sanctioned a special yearly pension of Rs. 5,000 for Khan Bahadur Dabir-ul Mulk Sir Maulvi Muhammad Asrar Hasan Khan, formerly Home Member in the Bhopal State.—"Jarida-e-Government-e-Bhopal."

A mahant of Delhi, Pandit Ghi Lal, has been arrested by the Police on a charge of committing rape on a seven-year-old girl. The girl has been sent to the hospital for treatment.—"Akali."

The semi-official organ, "Milliyat", urges Government to enact a law making it compulsory on every individual in Turkey to use only the Turkish language.—"Hamdard."

"Rahbar-e-Deccan" is informed that H. E. H. the Nizam intends visiting Delhi in September. In this connection "Hamdard" of Delhi suggests that a Committee should be formed to accord the Nizam a right royal welcome.

The Turkish official circles think that M. Venizelos and the Turkish Foreign Minister will shortly meet at Salonika.—"Hamdard."

Amir Faisal has made a donation of 100 gold dollars for the famine-stricken people of Damascus.—"Hamdard."

KEMAL ON TURKISH FREEDOM.

11. El Ghazi Kemal Pasha has recently published his book, dealing with the past history of the Turkish nation. It also describes in full the Turkish movement for freedom. One hundred thousand copies have been published and the total proceeds will go to the Aviation Fund.—"Hamdard."

"Al-Annam" states:—The Sultan of Morocco paid a visit to the Paris Mosque on the 26th of July and was mightily pleased to see it.—"Hamdard."

"The Arya Samajists will be glad to hear that the work of translating the Satyarth Prakash into German has been taken up in right earnest. Some money has already been collected for the purpose, but it is quite insufficient. The Arya Samajists are, therefore, requested to help the undertaking."—"Bande Mataram."

"The Bill prohibiting child marriages in the Kashmir State will shortly be made into law. Hence thoughtless parents are giving away their daughters in marriages in large numbers. There are two important things worth noting with regard to such marriages: first, that very little money is being spent on them and consequently there has been less pomp and show, and secondly the Hindus have now given up believing in auspicious and inauspicious months, for without this it would have been impossible for them to celebrate marriages on inauspicious days."—"Milap."

CONSULTATION FREE.

(From 10th September to 16th September 1928, both days inclusive)

BEWARE OF FRAUDS, COUNTERFEITS & IMITATIONS.

For a number of years the public of this vast country and abroad have been convinced of the Superiority, Reliability and Efficacy of our Pharmacy's preparations. Physicians who have tried our medicines enthusiastically endorse and recommend them. Numerous Conferences and Exhibitions have given expression to this by awarding us several Gold Medals and First Class Certificates of Merit in recognition of the Efficacy of our High Class Medicines.

MULTITUDES OF TESTIMONY

Read what popular personages have said about us, and our premier Position in the Medical World as the Leading Indian Chemists and Druggists and Manufacturers of Ayurvedic Shastri Medicines and everything will be plain.

Dr. M. A. Ansari, M.D. M.S. (Edin.) M.R.C.S. (Eng.) L.R.C.P. (Lon) President, 42nd Indian National Congress, Madras writes:—

"I visited the Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Limited, to-day and went over carefully through the shelves of Medicines placed in the Pharmacy. Dr. N. V. Sriramachari, its Managing Director and Senior Physician, was kind enough to explain some of the preparations. After learning the utility of this Pharmacy and the number of persons who receive medical aid through its branches and the cheapness of their preparation, I feel more convinced than ever before, that it is only through the development and advance of the Indigenous System of Medicines made in such a big and leading Pharmacy as this, that the suffering and ailments of the masses in our country could be alleviated." (Sd.) M.A. ANSARI, 26th December, 1927.

LOSE NOT THIS GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

The Eminent and Talented Ayurvedic Physician of the East, AYURVEDA RATNA PANDIT

Dr. N. V. SRIRAMACHARLU, PH. D. Sc., M. D. H

Managing Director & Senior Physician of THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LTD., and Principal, the Madras Siddha Ayurvedic College, Madras.

Will Stay at THE EMPIRE HINDU HOTEL, Hornby Road, BOMBAY. (Near Victoria Terminus)

DAILY HOURS OF CONSULTATION: 8 A. M. to 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. to 6 P. M.

A Guaranteed Cure in Every Single Dose.

Very Efficacious & Infalible Medicines Prescribed.

SOCIETY OF HON. PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

TODAY'S ELECTION OF ITS PRESIDENT.

The "Kaiser-e-Hind" writes:— "The election of the President and office-bearers of the Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay is to take place next Tuesday, the 11th inst. at 6 p.m. at the Esplanade Police Court. Hitherto the appointments were made by the members of the Managing Committee themselves, but this year a welcome change is to be made by introducing the system of ballot. This is a desirable innovation, for it will leave all the members of this body free to make their own choice and give them no cause to complain that the Managing Committee made their own selection without consulting the wishes of their colleagues. Up to now the Managing Committee have done their best in the matter of these appointments; but this year every individual member of the Society will have to make his own choice and we trust they will not fail to do justice to the best and fittest among themselves.

"SIR PHIROZE SETHNA—A WORTHY PRESIDENT."

"The members of the Society will have to choose their own President by the ballot system. There is likely to be a contest for this post, as the nominations of the Hon. Sir Phiroze C. Sethna and Mr. Ishwardas Laxmidas have been registered. We should not be surprised if the choice of the majority of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates fell on the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna. As one who takes a prominent part in civic and political affairs, Sir Phiroze is too well known to need special commendation. He commands great influence in business and political circles, and his eminent services to the city and country have made him an all-India personality. Sir Phiroze stands out prominently among our public men to-day for his business abilities, staunch patriotism and devotion to public service. The growing importance of the Society needs that there should be at its head a personality capable to influence both official and public circles. In selecting Sir Phiroze Sethna to be the President of their Society, the Honorary Magistrates will be doing not only an honour to him, but also an honour to themselves. We trust that all the members of the Society will therefore make it a point to be present on the day of the election at the time above stated and record their votes in favour of Sir Phiroze Sethna. By doing so they will be selecting the right man for the right place. In view of a general feeling prevailing among the members of the Society that a man of outstanding merit like Sir Phiroze undoubtedly deserves to be elected, we think Mr. Ishwardas Laxmidas would be well-advised to withdraw his candidature even at the last moment."

REDUCTION OF SUBURBAN FARES.

APPEAL TO LOCAL RAILWAY COMPANIES.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed by the Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Clerks' Union to the Agents, and the members of the Advisory Committees, of the G. I. P. and R. B. and C. I. Railways together with copy of the resolution referred to therein.

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Dear Sir,—I beg to send you herewith copy of a resolution unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of

the Union held on the 2nd instant, for favour of necessary action.

It is needless for me to add anything in support of this very reasonable and moderate demand, and I hope that you will lend your influence to secure the reduction in the suburban railway fares to the pre-war level. Other traffic fares have been considerably reduced since the war, and a similar cut in the local fares is long overdue.

COPY OF THE RESOLUTION.

"This Extraordinary General Meeting of The Clerks' Union, Bombay, hereby resolves that in view of the prevailing appalling state of unemployment amongst the middle classes, the Agents of the G. I. P. and R. B. and C. I. Railways be addressed to take immediate steps to reduce the suburban railway fares to the pre-war level."

Resolved that the above resolution be communicated to the proper authorities and the members of the respective Railway Advisory Committees."

THE CLERKS' UNION.

ITS ACTIVITIES PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE.

A well-attended general meeting of the Clerks' Union was held at the Servants of India Society's Home, last Sunday, when the members decided to have their Union registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Mavji Govindji who emphasised the necessity of having a strong Union of Clerks employed in offices other than Government and semi-Government, and deplored the apathy and want of foresight on the part of clerks in matters vitally concerning their own future. He said it was only this section of the clerical labour that was lagging behind, while their counter-parts in Government and semi-Government offices, where the relations between the employers and the employed were determined by definite rules, were much more organized and had their own Union. He warned the clerks that their present indifference towards this question of organization would soon entail upon them such hardships from which it would be difficult to save themselves.

A MISTAKE NOTIONS.

He supposed that the general indifference of clerks to organize themselves was perhaps due to the belief that Trade Unions were only intended to organize strikers, but he assured the audience that nothing was farther from the objects of the Clerks' Union, not because a strike amongst clerks was impossible, but because he said it was foolishness to think of a strike before they had legs to stand upon and a brain to know the effective spot to strike and fists to strike with, and that a Union standing on its own legs—not propped up by legs—having its own brain—not of outside leaders—and its own muscular fists—not gloved one—would seldom feel the necessity of going on a strike, and also because they had much more useful work to do in the shape of organizing benefits for unemployment, sickness, death, etc.

The other direction in which the Union proposed to work was to organize a politico-economic agitation. He said the clerks, particularly in a city like Bombay, could wield considerable political and municipal powers. Clerks should nominate their own representatives for the Municipal bodies and Legislative Council and carry on a strong agitation for the standard hours of work, minimum living salaries provision for adequate leave, provident funds or gratuity, etc., when the clerks demanded

Lest You Forget

WATCH
THE
DATE

CHANGE OF PREMISES

The Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores, Co., Ltd.

FROM TIMES BUILDING TO

SKATING RINK

NEAR ESPLANADE POLICE STATION, CRUIKSHANK ROAD, BOMBAY.

these benefits, they must be prepared to give the employers all the best in them—efficient, intelligent, faithful and honest work.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

Coming to the present activities of the Union, the President said it had an Employment Bureau to help its unemployed members, a co-operative credit society helping its members in times of monetary need. It had just drawn up a scheme for mutual (death) benefit, a sort of group insurance at minimum cost, and appealed to the clerks in general to make these benefit-sections successful and reinforce the ranks of the Union to enable them to start other useful benefits. He added that the Union during the last month rendered legal aid to two of its members. In one case a settlement was brought about and in the other a suit was filed in the High Court, and there were two more cases receiving the attention of the Union.

There were many other speakers including Diwan Behadur A. K. Pai, Mr. Buckley, B. M. Ananda Rao and K. C. Desai who will exhorted the clerks to join the Union and make it a force in the country.

After partaking of refreshment a variety entertainment of music followed.

SHREE KRISHNA JAYANTI MANAUTSAVA.

Under the auspices of the Ville Parle Sanskrit Pathashala a public meeting was held on Friday last, in Bombay at Madhavji when Sir Jagdishdas Varghadas, Kt., presided. In the beginning the students of this Pathashala recited the 12th & 15th Adhyayas of Shrimat Bhagvat Gita.

The President spoke at length on the Matribhasha and the necessity of spreading this language among the various caste and creeds of our Hindu community. To know the real truths of Indians religious theories he advised the audience to learn and study their mother language.

The Mantri of this Sanskrit Pathashala read and declared the annual report published on this occasion with the audited report and balance sheet upto 21st March 1928, in which he narrated the objects of the Sanstha and the work done by it upto now.

Mr. Nanavati and Mr. Manubhai, solicitors, narrated the life of Shri Krishna and showed how Shri Krishna made Sanatana Dharma of the Sanatan Dharma.

Mr. Maganlal Shrivastava, Shastri and Atalabai R. Hastar appealed to the public for the fund and the help the Pathashala.

"The President in his concluding speech mentioned that he was much pleased by seeing the work of this Ville Parle Sanskrit Pathashala and encouraged such religious societies and wished that such Pathashalas should be at every city and villages. He made a donation of Rs. 101/- towards the funds and wished it very success to this Sanstha."

INDIAN PRINCES IN ENGLAND

PRESS CORRESPONDENT'S FABLES.

The "Statesman" publishes the following special cable from its London correspondent:—

"How little we know of Indian Princes! We see pictures of them glittering with jewels, and in the newspapers read of their hundreds of servants, fleets of Rolls Royce cars, and the reservation of entire floors of expensive hotels in London and Paris."

This statement was part of a "fact" broadcast from London tonight by Dr. L. F. Rushbrook-Williams on the subject of Indian Princes. Continuing, he said, "We have a vague idea that when they are in their own States they spend their time lying languorously on cushions looking at dancing girls."

When he was travelling to Europe with one of the Princes he found the Maharaja dressed simply. He ate one meal a day, spent part of his time in strenuous physical exercises, and did a lot of reading and writing.

On the way to London by train the Pullman in which they travelled was occupied by ten other persons, yet on arrival in the Metropolis the London papers said the Maharaja chartered three special trains from Dover followed by another containing baggage. The Maharaja's hotel reservation, numbered eighteen, but the papers said he had taken a floor consisting of 150 rooms which had been reconstructed to make a magnificent throne room to be carpeted daily with roses. It was also said that the Maharaja had installed a Chinese lacquer life and that he had 20 cars waiting for him day and night.

There was not an atom of truth in these stories which helped to build up the British public's picture of the way in which the Princes lived.

In his own State the Prince was one of the busiest men. Popular opinion guided his every action in Government. To hold their position to-day the Princes needed the sterling qualities of head and heart, and it was wonderful how well they did their job.

EVACUATION OF RHINELAND

GERMAN MINISTER ON REPARATIONS QUESTION.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Berlin.—Opening the Congress of Bankers at Cologne, Doctor Curtius, German Minister for the National Economy in a statement with regard to German demand for the speedy evacuation of the Rhineland said: "The other side has suggested the negotiations over the reparations question. We do not recognise interdependence of the demand for the evacuation and revision of our financial obligations. We know that Rhineland itself repudiates the purchase of the evacuation." Dr. Curtius emphasised, however, that the German Government was ready to negotiate over reparations.—Reuter.

HOW TO SETTLE MILL STRIKE NEED OF PEOPLE'S CO-OPERATION DR. DESHMUKH'S PRACTICAL SUGGESTION

CALL TO PUBLIC BODIES.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has addressed the following letter to the various Public Bodies in the City in connection with the mill strike:

"We all hope that the present disastrous mill strike would soon come to an end. From the experience of the last few months it is not to be expected that the parties, if left to themselves, will come to an amicable settlement. It is very necessary, therefore, that important Public Bodies like that of yours should take the matter in hand and help in showing a way out."

THE STUMBLING BLOCK.
The stumbling block has been the wages to be paid in the interim. The Enquiry Board and the Standardization Scheme if worked out jointly by the representatives of both the sides, are advantages which are seen by both sides. How to make the Worker see the advantage of standardization is the only difficult problem at the present time. If a Worker on the Weaving side were told 'Take the Standardization Scheme as worked out by the Mill-owners. In the first month you may be given 25 per cent increase, in the second month 20 per cent increase in the third month 15 per cent increase' etc., by the time the Joint Standardization Committee will work the Standardization Scheme and the Enquiry Board pass it, with all the advantages this kind of arrangement would give him, he would not accept it. His answer will be and is 'I don't understand these percentages'."

I have, therefore, suggested a method in the accompanying memo based on the wages which were in force in March 1928. It is more likely that the workmen will accept this in preference to standardization for the interim.

I shall be very thankful for the co-operation and help of your influential Body in this public cause.

MAYOR'S MEMO

The following is the Memo referred to in the foregoing letter:

1. The Mills should be opened and the strike called off immediately.
2. Both Parties, Mill-owners and Strikers, agree to an Enquiry Board consisting of 3 persons not connected with the industry and assisted by two Assessors on each side. The decision of the Board shall be binding on both sides.

3. The Board shall determine:
(a) The Standardization of Wages,
(b) The state of the industry,
(c) Whether reduction of wages is justifiable or not, and
(d) Whether the demands of the Strikers are reasonable or not?

INTERIM WAGES.
4. Pending the decision of the Board the wages to be paid to the Strikers for the Interim should be as follows:

(a) In the case of Mills where there was no appreciable reduction in wages

and the workers of which have gone on "Sympathetic Strike" the wages should be those existing on 31st March 1928.

(b) In the case of Mills where there has been reduction and cut in wages the Workers should receive 40 per cent more than the wages of March 1928.

(c) In the event of dispute over the question of reduction of wages for the interim the matter should be referred to the Enquiry Board, and the decision of the Board should be binding and should have a retrospective effect.

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND FOR CHILDREN

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Relief Fund for Children will be held at the Municipal Office tomorrow (Wednesday) at 2 p.m. (B. T.). The Members of the Committee are requested to make it a special point to attend the meeting.

The report for the 7th week ended 9th Sept. is as under:

The Committee continued to give relief at the centres.

The total number of children fed at these centres for the 7th week ending 9th September 1928 is as follows:

Foras Road, Battivala's Dharmsala, 7,163, Ghorupda (Campanight Road) E. Ward, 12,689, Chunchpokali Plague Camp, 13,024, Parel, Vaccination Depot, 7,450, Worli, D. D. Chawl No 43, 16,955, Madanpura (near Khatav Makani Mill), 11,555. Total for the 7th week, 88,536.

The total number of children fed from the Mayor's Relief Fund upto 9th September 1928 421,634.

MILL STRIKER'S MEETING.

SEQUEL TO REMARKS AGAINST "EXTREMIST" LEADERS.

A meeting of the strikers which threatened a breach of peace on Monday morning at Ghorupda was dispersed by the police. The meeting was attended by Mr. Mayekar who addressing the strikers advised them not to trust their leaders of "extremist" persuasion. This evoked protest from the strikers and some began to whistle, while others shouted and told Mr. Mayekar to sit down. Confusion reigned supreme and the police in using their discretionary power dispersed the meeting.

The strikers, subsequently, held a meeting at Lal Baug, and passed resolutions of protest against the attitude of Mr. Mayekar and the police.

HELP FROM MOSCOW.

MR. JHABWALA RECEIVES £ 1000.

We understand that Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, Hon. Secretary, Joint Strike Committee, received £1000 from Moscow on Monday afternoon as a help for mill strikers of Bombay. Mr. Jhabwala actually received Rs. 14,101-1-0 at the present rate of exchange.

was the exception. He was frequently in action and made one or two excellent openings which should have been turned to advantage.

Straight from the kick off the Middies rushed down with the ball and almost scored. Vishwanath getting in front of a powerful drive from Hamer. They continued to attack for some time and Colaba contented themselves with sudden raids which, however, fell through in face of a stern defence. A little before half-time the relentless pressure of the soldiers told and Hewett dashed through to take Vishwanath and Balanna unawares and score the first goal from close quarters. Almost immediately after this Balu had had luck in not equalising with a smart individual effort.

Soon after the interval Hewett scored again for the Die-hards. Colaba made efforts to reduce the lead, but these fizzled out in front of goal for want of sufficient support. The Middies maintained a steady pressure, but the Colaba defence did not fall again and the end came with the score:

Middlesex Regiment 2 goals.
Colaba United Nil.

The teams were:

Middlesex: Arnold; Dyer and Ginnaw; Rodwood, Capel and Makewell; Gower, Butterfield, Hewett, Hamer and Daly.

Colaba United: Kaljee; Vishwanath and Balanna; Mahomed, Dadoo and Nathan; Omer Farooque, Ramkrishna, Bapu, Munaswamy and Krishna.

Referee: A. Reynolds.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

1st Fl. Brigade R. A. Kirkee vs. R. A. Colaba.

HIGH COURT

CAMPAIGN OF DEFAMATION AGAINST CINEMA COMPANY

INJUNCTION AGAINST GUJARATI WEEKLY

Before Mr. Justice Davar at the High Court, the rule granting an interim injunction against the Gujarati weekly "Cinema and Rangbhumi" in respect of articles attacking the Imperial Film Company, came on for hearing on Monday.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Amerchand and Mangaldas, appeared for the plaintiffs.

The defendant Sundarji Pandya, printer and publisher of the weekly, appeared in person and asked for adjournment to engage a counsel.

Sir Chimanlal, opposing, stated that even after the interim injunction was served on the defendant, he had continued the defamatory articles and the plaintiff had postponed contempt of Court proceedings at his entreaties.

His Lordship refused adjournment remarking that the defendant was not justified in continuing the libel from a sense of public duty. "To-day you are in High Court, to-morrow you may be in Police Court and the third day perhaps in jail."

His Lordship, therefore, made the injunction absolute, and directed the defendant to pay the plaintiff's costs of the proceedings.

A SPICY CAMPAIGN.

The plaintiff stated that the defendant's magazine "Cinema and Rangbhumi" (Screen and Stage) had been carrying on a spicy campaign against different cinema industries and films. From May, 1928, the magazine began to attack the plaintiff's solvency and business. The defendant had insinuated that the plaintiff Company was working at a loss and that its films were defective, especially the film "Anarkali" which was recently exhibited in Bombay.

In one of the articles, the defendant published the following:

"It is heard that almost 30 to 40 actresses have been accumulated in the Company. The work of accumulating actors and actresses has been going on, and the Company has engaged an old dame, doing brokerage business of chief actress who brings every day new 'beauties' to sacrifice them for her great ambition. The defendant also alleged that the proprietors and directors of the Company were behaving improperly and 'disrespectfully' with the actresses."

In respect of this defamation the plaintiffs have filed a suit claiming Rs. 50,000 damages, which is still pending.

In the meanwhile the plaintiffs obtained the injunction.

BELGAUM BRIBERY CASE

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER RECTE D

The Hon. Justices Baker and Mirza on the Appellate Side of the High Court, summarily rejected the transfer application made by C. E. Ring, Deputy Superintendent of Police, and W. B. Moghe, Police Inspector, Belgaum District, who have been committed to the sessions on charges of bribery and corruption.

The petitioners stated that the Belgaum public had been deeply stirred by the case which had created a sensation there. After the commitment of this case to sessions, the same investigating officers had lodged several other complaints in which the petitioners and a First Class Magistrate figured as accused. The hearing of this case has already commenced and has affected the prejudiced atmosphere of the city.

Under the circumstances, the petitioners apprehended that they would not get a fair and impartial trial and that it would not be possible to obtain jurors with an open and unbiased mind. They, therefore, prayed that the case be transferred to some other Court.

The application was rejected.

HIGH COURT SESSIONS

The fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court commenced on Monday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Patker presiding.

There are 22 cases on the calendar, of which 5 are of murder and culpable homicide. There is also the case of Michael Patrick Carey, cashier of the W. I. Turf Club, who was tried at last sessions for criminal breach of trust and was ordered to be re-tried by Mr. Justice Mirza who disagreed with the jury's majority verdict of "not guilty."

BADMINTON TOURNAMENT.

Under the auspices of the Kanara Saraswat Association a Badminton Tournament will be held in October next at Gamdevi, Bombay. The Tournament will be open to members of the community. A separate Tournament for juniors below the age of 16 have been arranged. Entries must reach the Hon. Secretary before 25th September 1928.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 9-40 p.m.
Improvements Board, 4-40 p.m.
Society of Hon. Presidency Magistrates of Bombay, Adjourned Genl. Meeting, Esplanade Police Court, 6 p.m.
Rovers Cup—First Field Brigade, R. A. Kirkee vs R. A. Colaba—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

B. P. C. C. and Swaraja Sabha to meet Mrs. Naidu at garden party, Peoples' Jinnah Memorial Hall, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Byculla Club, Half-yearly Genl. Meeting, Club House, after dinner.

THURSDAY, Sept. 13.
KHORDAD SAL: Banks closed.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday:

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death 1; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 72. The total mortality this day last year was 78.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Tuesday, the 11th instant.

Parcel Mails for Germany direct per S.S. "Wartensfel" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, the 11th instant.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society (Bombay Branch) will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

We are given to understand that Dr. V. H. Sanghvi of the Surgical Nursing Home, Grant Road intends contesting one of the seats for the Municipal Corporation from the G (Girgaum) Ward at the next Municipal election.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the "Bhagavad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexander Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The Swami will give a discourse on the "Hita Sri Chaitanya" to-day at the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.).

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

A variety entertainment will be given in aid of the students of the Home for Women, at the Balliwalla Grand Theatre, Tardeo, to-morrow (Wednesday) from 5 to 8 p.m.

Some of the items of the function are as under:

Garba (Vanita Vishram).
A scene from "Kareentee Purva" (Young Ladies' Union).

A scene from "Tratika" (Young Ladies' Union).

A scene from "Dhruva" (Saraswat Mahila Samaj).

The Purification of Seeta (Tableau); also Pearl Queen and a Japanese dance.

JAIN SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Institution of Bombay, an interesting film "Curse of Ignorance" was screened twice at Cutchi Dasa Oswal Jain Wadi, Khadak, Mandvi, on Sunday last at 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. for Jain ladies and males respectively, admittance being free of any charges, under the guidance of Cutchi Dasa Oswal Jain Swamy Sevik Mandal, when more than two thousand ladies witnessed the shows.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Sumatra Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 7th Sept. and is due to arrive here on the 12th Sept. in the morning.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaiser-i-Hind" with Mails from London of the 6th instant left Marseilles at 4 a.m. on the 8th instant.

The longward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" with the Mails from Bombay of the 25th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 6-30 a.m. on the 8th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Sunday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Moolan" with the Mails from London of 30th ultimo arrived at Aden at 7 a.m. on the 5th instant and left there at 2 p.m. on the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 10 p.m. on Thursday, the 13th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Malaja" arrived London on Saturday, the 8th instant.

SETH GOULDAS TEJPAL SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

The annual prize distribution ceremony of the above institution was held on

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX")

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1928.



Two Continental observers who spent several months in India studying the political and economic conditions of this country remark in their volume of impressions that the parliamentarism introduced by England into India is a comedy before the whole world.

The effusions of the special correspondents, at Simla of the British Imperialist Press bear out this acute observation.

Because President Patel holds rigidly to the rules and regulations which guide the procedure of the "mock" Parliament of which he is the "Speaker", he is being abused by the scribes who cable to Fleet Street from Simla. They send to London long accounts imputing to him base motives.

They consider evidently that this legislative business in India is a farce. Why should anyone take it seriously? The only thing to take seriously is official whims and official caprice. When the House Member wishes to rush legislation through the House, he must be given every opportunity to do it. The "Speaker" who draws his attention to the fact that rules of procedure do exist in regard to introduction of bills is no good. If he cannot defer to official notions he is charged with being partial.

Partial to whom? According to the Simla correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" he is partial to those whom the correspondent describes, egregiously and

Saturday at 4 p.m. (B.T.) in the Pathshala Hall at Govalia Tank, when the President of the G. T. Charities Mr. Madhaji Virji presided.

The function opened with welcome songs and Vedic recitals. Then some dramatic pieces were performed out of which the Students' discussion on the Stage as to which should be the Common National language of India as also the Purana Pravachan attracted particular attention. Medals and cash prizes were distributed among the students who had successfully passed the examinations at Benares and Calcutta.

The head Sastri of the College then read the report. After a vote of thanks the function terminated.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

September 10.
Previous Closing Rate 18.96
To-day's Opening Rate 18.21
Difference -75
To-day's Closing Rate 17.98
Difference -98

BROACH EXPECTATION

330-0-0

LIVERPOOL.

September 10.
Previous Closing Rate 9.85
To-day's Opening Rate 9.42
Difference -43
To-day's Closing Rate 9.46
Difference -59

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

London, Sept. 10.
Silver Ready 26 11 0
Higher 0 2 0
Silver Forward 26 12 0
Higher 0 1 0
Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

Bombay, Sept. 10.
1st Settlement 60 5 0
2nd Settlement 60 7 0
3rd Settlement 60 9 0

CHICAGO COTTON FUTURES.

Chicago, Sept. 8.
October 17.75 -74
December 17.85 -74
January 17.85 -72
March 18.00 -53
May 18.00 -63

AMERICAN COTTON ACREAGE.

U. S. Government Acreage abandoned is given as 3.8 per cent leaving a total of 44,918,000 acres.

unjustifiably, as a body of people who from political motives misinterpret rules and regulations, warping them to suit Party purposes."

And this sort of balderdash is good enough for the Fleet Street Pundits to hang upon it their abuse of President Patel. You can see, friend reader, from this episode in what contempt a subject people are held.

In a "Madras Letter" to an Anglo-Indian journal I came upon the following wail from a Burra Sahib of Commerce:

"Most of us go to office on holidays, though the clerks are not there, and read our business mail on Sundays, though we can do nothing with it till Monday. It is just force of habit."

"Burra Sahibs of British trade in Bombay will not, I think, develop 'this force of habit.' I notice with some satisfaction that on Sunday evenings the Cathedral is crowded and the foreign business world of Bombay does keep the Sabbath, and, I presume, spends it in prayer."

I only refer to this because you must have noticed that when the Cathedral holds its Sunday service, five constables and a sergeant are on duty to keep peace in the street. We are familiar in India with the cry "No Music Before Mosques", but Bombay provides the spectacle of "guardians of peace" coming down upon motorists with loud horns because the God's Bless will be disturbed in their prayers. I wonder who pays for the sentry duty.

Impeccable! One: "I shall always be in your debt if you can get this suit ready for me by the holidays."

Nathaniel (of Nathaniel and Sons, Tailors): "Sorry. It won't be ready on those terms."

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

MAGISTRATE ISSUES SUMMONSES

Abdul Razak, the younger brother of the late Mr. Abdul Kader Bawla, figured as the complainant before Mr. M. S. Pandit, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Monday charging Mangalji Damodardas and Ardeshir Pestonji Davar with alleged criminal breach of trust and falsification of accounts. His Worship ordered the issue of summonses against the defendants.

The complainant, in the course of the information stated that his late brother was a trustee of several Mahomedan Charitable Trust Estates. He was also a Trustee of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddick Trust. The first defendant was for several years an accountant and manager looking after the affairs of several trusts including the above-named. Further, he was in charge of cash of several trusts. The second defendant was manager under the first and was particularly looking after and keeping the books of accounts of the Estate and properties in connection with the Siddick Trust.

Both the defendants, the complainant continued, occupied the posts in the whole of the year 1919 and, for some years before and after that period. Among the Trust properties there was an immovable property which was let out to the Simples. Mills Ltd. by the Trustee on a monthly rent of Rs. 1,356-10. It was the duty of the defendants to recover the rents and forward the amounts to the account of the Trust to the Bank of India.

In the month of October 1919, the complainant alleged, the manager of the Simples Mills Ltd. gave a cheque for Rs. 1,356-10 on the Allahabad Bank drawn in favour of Abdul Kader Bawla or bearer to the defendants in lieu of rent and entry for receipt appeared in the cash book in the handwriting of second defendant. But on examining the pass book, complainant alleged, it appeared that the cheque was never sent to the Trust but was misappropriated by the defendants.

Complainant further states that the misappropriation remained undetected till recently when the books of accounts and vouchers had to be closely examined in connection with a High Court suit.

Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the complainant.

CITY FATHERS TAKE HOLIDAY ON SHRAVAN MONDAY

The Bombay Municipal Corporation adjourned on Monday without transacting any business as the day happened to be the last Monday of the Hindu month Shraavan. Dr. M. C. Javle moved an adjournment before any business could be taken up which was carried by a large majority. The President adjourned the meeting till 3 p.m. (B.T.) to-day (Tuesday).

Davar's College of Commerce-

(Established 28 Years).

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON
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AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY
EXPANSION.

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE SHOULD therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as BANK OFFICERS (C. A. I. B.), INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. Ch. I. I.), COMPANY SECRETARIES (F. I. S. A.) and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSES (L. C. C., D. COM. M. C.) for which there is an unlimited field and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (G. D. A.) may wherever desirable, be taken as additional task in course, as that Profession is now getting overcrowded.

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Double Thread 27" 10 " 0 9 0	
Fast Coloured Khaki Double thread 27" 16 " 0 11 0	
Fast Coloured Navyblue Double thread 35" 14 " 0 15 3	

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1928.

A SORRY RECORD.

The Administration Report of the Bombay Schools Committee for the year 1927-28 records slight progress, which, however, is nothing compared with the needs and importance of the city. Lesser cities in the country and in our Presidency have not only introduced compulsory education but have also, to their credit, a much larger proportion of school-going children to the total population. The number of pupils per thousand of population in 1925-26 was 109 in Surat, 120 in Dhulia and 144 in Satara, while in Bombay in 1927-28 it was a little less than 60. And the Schools Committee has shown little progress in respect of compulsion. It is very complacent over the rise in the number of pupils from 47,000 to 50,000. But what is that progress worth, when about a lakh of children have yet to be brought to school? In spite of the immediate need of preparing the whole city for compulsory education, there has been no rise at all in the number of schools which have in fact decreased by one. Even in the F and G Wards where compulsion has been in force for over two years as many as 45,000 children have yet to be brought to school. The Schools Committee continues to quarrel with its tools and puts the blame, among other things, on the illiteracy of the pupils' parents and the "sheer necessity" of the children "to engage themselves in some petty occupation to supplement the meagre income of their parents." We appreciate the Committee's difficulties, but failure to enforce compulsion will only perpetuate the evil of illiteracy and may encourage more and more parents to evade compulsion. As regards the "sheer necessity" of engaging little children of ten and under to add to the family income, it is not true charity to countenance that practice.

In other respects, too, the progress of compulsory education is painfully slow. In F and G Wards Muslim girls were needlessly exempted from compulsion. The Corporation, however, decided to apply compulsion to them after one year from the introduction of compulsion but to limit it to girls up to ten years of age. The report for 1926-27 stated that the Corporation could vary the age limit under the Primary Education Act and added: "Immediate steps will, therefore, be taken now to bring Muslim girls under the operation of the Act." Twelve months have since passed and the present report only states: "The necessary sanction of Government has been applied for on 31st March 1928 and it is expected that compulsory education will soon be made applicable to all Muslim girls in the F and G Wards up to 10 years of age." This is inexcusable dilatoriness. The Corporation is no less dilatory in extending com-

pulsion to other Wards. The last report stated that a scheme of compulsion for B and E Wards was ready to be submitted to Government for sanction and hoped that "it will not be long before the scheme is actually put into force." The present report expresses the same hope, and the Corporation is yet awaiting Government sanction. It is evident that the Corporation is delaying on the ground of financial stringency and Government are haggling over the grants. The report, however, assures us that "the Municipal Corporation is doing its best to promote the cause of education at any cost." If the Corporation wishes the public to put faith in this assurance, it should forthwith extend compulsion to at least B and E Wards, accepting for the present whatever grant is sanctioned by Government and settling later the question of any balance due from them.

A few miscellaneous features of the report may be briefly commented upon. The Schools Committee does not seem to have given adequate attention to the all-important question of adult education. The Committee conducts only 20 night schools with an average attendance of 35 students, while there are 18 aided night schools with an average strength of 40. More Municipal night schools and more generous grants to the aided schools would be an excellent investment for any civic authority. The newly started Ward Committees should be of much use in doing propaganda for adult education. The Committee deserves to be congratulated on its work in introducing the Boy Scout movement in its schools and the medical inspection of pupils. The beginning made in supplying medical facilities to ailing children is specially to be commended, as without these facilities mere medical inspection is of little real use. Preventive work would be still more useful in the shape of providing more playgrounds for school children and a simple system of physical culture to be followed in every school. The report, we regret, has little to say about both these features. Many reforms can be introduced in our Municipal schools without involving heavy expenditure. But the constitution of the Schools Committee needs to be overhauled. Last year's report mentioned the appointment of a Committee by the Corporation for thoroughly revising the constitution of the Committee. But the present report plaintively remarks that "nothing worth mentioning has been done excepting the preliminary preparation for proceeding in the matter." Indeed, dilatoriness is writ large in the policy of the Schools Committee and that is only one reason why it should be speedily overhauled.

DOWN WITH CHILD MARRIAGES

Mr. Harbilas Sarab's Child Marriage Bill has again been referred to a Select Committee. The Bill was discussed in the Assembly and referred to a Select Committee in 1927. The Committee submitted its report in March last wherein it recommended two important changes which made it necessary to re-circulate the Bill for eliciting public opinion on those changes. While the Bill made the marriage of a girl under 12 years of age invalid, the Committee recommended that

the minimum age for girls should be raised to 14 but that the marriage of a girl under that age should not be invalidated but should be made a penal offence. The second recommendation has been strongly endorsed by public opinion, and, all things considered, it is best for the present not to invalidate an unlawful marriage. The question as to which parties to an unlawful marriage should be punished and to what extent is a matter of detail which can be easily settled. Two questions now remain to be decided: first, whether there should be any legislation at all in respect of marriageable age and, secondly, what the minimum age should be.

The first question is one of principle but fortunately there is little opposition to wholesome legislation, except perhaps among the ultra-orthodox section of the Hindus. Hindus of this type seem to contend, as may be gathered from the views of the orthodox deputation which met the Home Member last week, that Government are precluded by their pledge of religious neutrality from making laws about marriageable age and that marriage reform is best left to private endeavour. The first objection is untenable in the present case. For Government's pledge of neutrality refers to questions of religious worship or other essential religious rites, and the question of marriage is essentially one of social reform. In any case a custom opposed to accepted principles of humanity ought to be capable of being ended or modified by legislation. The custom of child marriages is inhuman and amounts to slow racial suicide. Secondly, it is not now a question of Government forcing legislation upon the people, but the people themselves demand reform through legislation. The people are as entitled to supplement private endeavour with legislation in the case of marriage reform as in the case of educational or sanitary reform. Even the most progressive countries have relied as much on legislation as on private endeavour. The objections of the orthodox are rather too late in the day when a number of Indian States—Eko Baroda, Mysore, Gondal, Indore, Kotah, Mandi, Kashmir and Rajkot have already passed laws against child marriages mainly at the instance of the public. Even as we write this, we learn with great pleasure that Bikaner has undertaken a measure against child marriages under the wise lead of the Maharaja and his able Dewan Sir Manabhai Mehta. We cordially commend their views on the measure to the orthodox. It is gratifying to know that Mr. Cramer has declared on behalf of Government that they accept and support the principle of making the celebration of child marriages a penal offence.

The only question that remains to be decided is that of the minimum marriageable age of girls. The original Bill suggested 12 years only because it contemplated invalidating an unlawful marriage. The Committee raised the minimum to 14 years. The orthodox deputation mentioned above would not allow any age over 13 years but the Home Member personally preferred 14 years. Hundreds of public meetings of women have proposed a higher minimum of 16 years. On the whole the enlightened public seems to be disposed to accept a minimum between 14 and 16 years, on the tacit understanding that the age of consent even against the husband must be raised to 16 years. With regard to the child marriage Bill, in view of its being the first legislative measure of its kind, some compromise in favour of a minimum of 14 or 15 years may perhaps be inevitable. But there ought to be no compromise on the question of age of consent against the husband. It must be raised to 16 years at the lowest.

THE JINNAH HALL

For two hours on Sunday evening the People's Jinnah Hall rang with the praise of the man whose name it now bears. Mr. Jinnah deserves the praise, for he has been ever since he began public life a staunch Nationalist and a faithful ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity. The Hall is meant primarily to commemorate the people's triumph ten years ago over the then bureaucratic way of honouring big officials in the name of the people in utter disregard of their real feelings. The anti-Willington memorial agitation was only a test case. In it the officials and their hangers-on failed ignominiously and the people's triumph was complete. Mr. Jinnah who led them to the triumph deserved a memorial. It is good to remember that the laurels he then gained he has kept green. His bigger triumph was won by him at the last Lucknow Conference though he was himself absent. It is an open secret that Mr. Jinnah initiated the Delhi proposals which have led on to the happy settlement at Lucknow. The Jinnah Hall was fittingly opened by Mrs. Besant, who inspired and led the Home Rule agitation of which the Willington affair was only an incident. She is still carrying on the fight and will not cease fighting till the Jinnah Hall resounds with the cries of victory.

C. P. MINISTERIAL CRISIS-AND AFTER

DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND BOYCOTT.

(BY "AN OBSERVER.")

The ebullition consequent on the Ministerial Crisis, in the Province, has almost subsided. The hull that follows, might well indicate a storm, in the near future. The 'Chief Minister', who has lately assumed charge of the Transferred Departments, has taken a long time, to choose his subordinate colleague. The task of the friends of the Hon. Mr. Rao, to fix upon the second Minister for the new life, has been more difficult than the one they achieved in getting rid of Mr. Deshmukh. The stability of the Ministry, so brought about, is still more problematic.

PURELY PERSONAL ISSUES.

The events that led to the down-fall of Rao-Deshmukh Ministry have no political aspect. Even the political group, pledged to end the Dyarchy, cannot with any sense of logic, boast of having brought the Ministry down. Personal differences were fanned and allowed to be fanned, and provincial issues were subordinated to ambition and fantastic charm for port-folios. From what has been said on the floor of the House these differences appear to have been smouldering months before they were exposed to the public view. When the Ministers were nominated by the Council Nationalist Party, then the most powerful, in the Legislative Hall, on the specific undertaking of joint responsibility, it would have been constitutional as well as consistent with loyalty to the party principle, to get such differences settled as a meeting of the Party, and to submit to the Party decision. One of the Ministers was either fighting shy of such a verdict, or had, within himself, decided to set the party at naught, forgetful of the fact that he owed his existence to the same. The other Minister had to demand nothing and he had no reason to appear as a plaintiff before the judiciary. The assumption of the role of 'Chief Ministership', in spite of the avowed principle of Joint Responsibility, led one to entertain fallacious no-

tions about his relative position, and an expectation of strict observance of party principles, by his colleague, misled the other to under-estimate the amount of dynamite clandestinely working under his seat.

THE COUNCIL DRAMA.

The drama that was staged at the last Council session, right upto the hour, when the first no-confidence motion was moved against the 'Chief Minister' was being long rehearsed. Yet, in action, it had no better effect than that of a child's play. Party recriminations and personal bickerings have long been over. To charge a rival with political intrigue is paying to none. Political intrigue, if successful, goes as political sagacity. To fall a prey to such intrigue speaks ill of the trapped rather than of the trapper. The so-called intrigue brought about the depletion of the strength of the Council Nationalist Party, mobilized the disgruntled element, bifurcated the no-confidence motion, carried on overtures of compromise, entered into a pact, to establish, in open house, confidence in the Ministers, and, even after the pact, managed the persistent urging of the no-confidence motion in the 'Chief Minister', with knowledge of the fact that his resignation was expected to follow that of Mr. Deshmukh, on the proclaimed principle of joint responsibility. The Nationalist Party in view of their numerical weakness, asked their Minister, Mr. Deshmukh—Hon. Mr. Rao having just seceded from the party—to resign, and even then, to defend his policy, in Local Self-Government Department, against the no-confidence motion, honestly kept up the Pact stated above, and withheld support to the motion of no-confidence, pressed by Mr. Pathak, against the 'Chief Minister.' The result is that one group is politically sagacious and the other is otherwise. Yet the leader of the Council Nationalist Party is advised to learn some lessons in charity. The Bharat

(Continued on page 10.)

INDIAN CHRISTIANS AND NATIONALISM.

(BY JOACHIM ALVA.)

The gulf of differences between the Indian Christians and the rest of their brethren has been deeply widened by the melancholy aping of all Western manners and ways on the part of the former. It must be said to our discredit that Indian Christians have imported to our ruin all that may seem best to the West, thus keeping us at arm's length from the other communities in regard to the adoption of true ways of our standard of living. We, Indian Christians, have drifted away from the traditional ways of the other "children of the soil." Our style of dress, the language we speak, and our ridiculous fondness to drop our Indian names and slavishly adopt English or other Western names like Deans, Ferns, Prices, Dales, Seldons, Cooks, and even Butlers has made us after all a laughing-stock in the eyes of our sister communities. The cultivation of our powers of speaking the English language has been almost done to death so as to carry some of our men and women to the degradation of feeling ashamed to speak the vernaculars on public or private occasions, like Konkani, Marathi, Gujarati, Canarese, or Tamil, and thus sedulously propagate the use of the English language, in and out of season, as if we were born and bred as pure Englishmen and women. There are a few vanity-stricken Indian Christians who seem to be proud of the title of ours being the only Indian community amidst whom dancing of the Western style has been most popularised. The Dancing-Hall—a thing good by itself—has again kept us at a distance from other communities. Our mania for dancing has been carried to such an extent as to tend to our boycotting wedding and other social functions which do not include this item in their programme—an item seldom found in the social functions of Hindu, Muslim or Parsi gatherings. This does not justify the attitude of several Indian Christian ladies and gentlemen in deliberately throwing to winds the opportunities to mix freely with people of other Indian communities.

AN OPPORTUNITY MISSED.

Then there is the sight of our discarding the Indian style of dress and jumping into coats and pants, and our women being "adorned" in European frocks and gowns, thus discarding the saris—perhaps

(Continued on page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

The Parrot Cry.

The "Observer" is the latest to take up the parrot cry that the All-Parties Consultation has a foreign texture and look. The paper insists that "India must wear her own political costume and not wear borrowed European clothes" and here the cat leaps out of the bag—"Further that she still needs the authority of the British." Now, India has made her choice not to satisfy England, but Indians and she will have it without Britain having authority under the new Constitution. Besides, it is possible for a country's Constitution to be moulded on foreign frame-work to begin with. The English Constitution itself began that way. Says Prof. Pollard: "The English State and the English Nation have been moulded on a frame-work provided by Norman and Angevin rulers. Even English Liberties appeared in an alien guise and there is hardly a word or a phrase in the law and custom of the British Constitution that is Anglo-Saxon in origin. To the liberty of the subject, the Anglo-Saxon tongue has only contributed the article and the preposition." The silly cry of "The Observer" should once again remind Indians that no argument can throw Swaraj in our lap.

Implementing The Peace Pact.

The Home Secretary in the Baldwin cabinet is the first Minister to portray before a British audience a picture of what Britain will like to do as the first step in implementing the Peace Pact. It is a gloomy picture, because 'Jix' starts by warning his audience "not to expect much from the Kellogg Pact as all the nations of the world were still armed to the teeth." 'Jix' advocates "a further diminution of armaments" but takes care to follow up this expression of lip-sympathy with the cause of reduction of armaments by an apology for the Anglo-French naval agreement which he regards as "merely defensive." As no speech by Sir William Joynson-Hicks can be complete without a contemptuous allusion to the Soviet, his commentary on the Kellogg Pact contained a reference to what he regarded as a great point about the Pact. "It was signed," he said, "not only by the civilized nations of the world but also by Soviet Russia." This vulgar criticism of the country which produced a Pushkin and a Tolstoi as beyond the pale of civilization only brings into

prominent relief the bigotry and self-sufficiency of British politicians who have Moscow on the brain.

Precautions Against Peace.

On the very eve of signing the Peace Pact France and Britain were busy concocting a scheme under which they could ensure full co-operation between their respective naval armaments in the event of war against a third party. The Anglo-French naval agreement, which has naturally aroused great hostility in America, is not to be abandoned, as earlier messages indicated was likely to be the case. On the contrary this secret arrangement, which the smaller Powers of Europe regard as the most significant precaution against the possibility of ushering in an era of international peace, is advertised in a British official wireless message as designed to facilitate the progress of the Preparatory Commission on Disarmament. A writer in the 'Journal des Debats' of Paris mentions the details of this secret arrangement. "Every ton of warship building that we construct in France, is," he asserts, "so much to the good for the common protection of the Anglo-French overseas possessions," because, according to the Agreement, French and British Navies are "to regulate in common the rate and rhythm of their renewal." This is how disarmament proceeds.

British Labour and India.

A political correspondent writes from London:—
"The declaration of the All-India Parties' Conference for Dominion Status is being seized upon by the Labour Party here as a means of overcoming the breach. Ramsay MacDonald and those who think with him, have quite evidently been stirred up by the minority within our movement and I think their present intention is really to introduce something nearly approaching dominion status. I doubt whether they will grant full control of military force and foreign policy." Referring to the prospect of the next General Election the correspondent says:—"My estimate for the next election is that the Labour Party will be about 260, the Conservatives about 240 and the Liberals about 100, which would probably

mean a Labour Government with tacit Liberal support."

A Home for College Girls.

The number of girls attending the Bombay colleges is steadily increasing but it is a pity that boarding and lodging facilities for the girls from the mouffat are extremely inadequate in the city. The Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association conducted for several years a hostel for Hindu girls, which is now being managed by a ladies' institution consisting of representatives of some local women's organisations. The institution provides a Home for about 20 girls, but owing to lack of adequate public support and the difficulty of charging the inmates of the Home all its expenses it incurs a deficit of about Rs. 200 a month. The deficit has so far been made good by some generous ladies but it is certainly necessary for the public to help the home. A concert in aid of the Home, with music, dances and dramatic scenes, has been arranged to be held at the Bhalwala Theatre on Wednesday next. We trust that all interested in the higher education of women will help the Home financially by attending the concert and otherwise patronise the Home.

A Thought For The Day.

"The best aspect of an age of controversy must be sought in the lives of the best men, whose honesty carries conviction to the understanding, whilst their zeal kindles the soul of the many. A study of the lives of such men will lead to the conclusion that, in spite of inter-tribe hostility in act, the real and true leaders had far more in common than they knew of; they struggled in the dark or twilight against the evil which was there, and which they hated with equal sincerity; they fought for the good which was there, and which really was strengthened by the issue of the strike. Their blows fell at random; men perished in arms against one another whose hearts were set on the same end and aim; and that good end and aim, which neither of them had seen clearly was the inheritance they left to their children, unto possible and realised, not so much by the victory of one as by the truth and self-sacrifice of both."—WILLIAM STUBBS.

INDIA'S MESSENGER OF PEACE.

HEARTY SEND-OFF TO MRS. NAIDU.

It is said that a prophet is no honour in his own land. A very telling reply to this popular belief was given by the patriotic and dutiful youths of Bombay by according a most hearty send-off to Devi Sarojini Naidu, on the eve of her departure to America. The citizens of Bombay, with a preponderating majority of youths, had flocked to the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Monday evening to bid god speed, 'bon voyage' and safe return to the Ambassador of India who is going to foreign lands to interpret Indian culture to the peoples of the West. The gorgeous auditorium was packed from floor to ceiling with crowds of citizens long before the proceedings of the evening began. The magnificent function was arranged under the auspices of the Catholic Students' Union, the Young Theists' Union, the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, the Young Ladies' Union, the Deccan Students' Union, the Bombay Youth League, the Muslim Students' Union, the Young Men's Parsi Association, the Young Men's Hindu Association, the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and a number of other youths' associations. The enthusiasm of young students knew no bounds on the occasion. What added immensely to the magnificence of the function was that it was presided over by no less a person than Dr. Annie Besant. The cosmopolitan gathering in the Hall was strikingly representative of all creeds, opinions and religions in the city. The enthusiasm of young ladies was by no means less demonstrative than that of their brothers. Among the distinguished persons on the dais was Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. Dr. Annie Besant and Devi Sarojini Naidu were vociferously cheered for quite a length of time when they appeared on the dais, one led by the other. The proceedings began with the song 'Bande Mataram' melodiously sung by a young Parsi girl.

PRIDE OF INDIA

DR. BESANTS ON MRS. NAIDU'S MISSION

Amidst prolonged cheering, Dr. Annie Besant rose to bless India's outgoing Ambassador. She did not know, she said, in feeling tones, how to begin her speech. She could not say she was glad, nor could she say that she was sorry. Her feelings were, no doubt, mixed. She was really glad on giving farewell to one of whom the whole India was proud. (Cheers.)

MISSION IN LAND OF WONDERS.

Mrs. Naidu, the speaker went on to say, was going to a land of wonders. She had a very important mission to perform. She was going to a land one of the daughters of which had shamefully attacked the womanhood of India. Only a few days ago in Lucknow a resolution was passed deposing Mrs. Naidu to go to that great Republic of the West, America, as India's Ambassador. She was going to foreign lands identifying her with her Motherland. In that interesting land of America, no doubt, there was much to learn. Great social and economic developments were taking place in America. A poet, a prophet and above all a keen observer, Mrs. Naidu was able to remember anything that was worth learning in a foreign land. America was, moreover, a land of great experiments some of which were very useful for India. There should be no doubt in anybody's mind as to what would be the outcome of Mrs. Naidu's embassy to America. They all knew that their messenger took with her, in her mission, a warm heart, a keen brain and a marvellous power of observation and judgment. As sure as anything, America would welcome Mrs. Naidu as an outstanding poetess and more than that as a woman President of the Indian National Congress and as one who was strongly patriotic and yet international, able to recognize good in every nation, to learn where learning was desirable and to reject what was unacceptable. America had always a welcome for those who had shown in their own lands how to understand different peoples and different cultures. Mrs. Naidu's courage and devotion would be quickly recognized. With her power of observation, she was sure to be able to bring back to India, on her return, much that was worth her learning. That much they were all certain of, that she would carry India's honour and unflinching courage to whichever country she might go as India's Ambassador. (Cheers.) She would travel from East to West and come across many different lines of work and many solutions of difficult problems to enrich their knowledge and work. Her beauty of language which had made her famous in India would not fail to enchant the impressionable people of America.

INDIA'S VOICE.

Proceeding, Dr. Besant remarked that doubt she would receive a most cordial

YOUNG INDIA'S "LITTLE MOTHER" GLOWING TRIBUTES TO OUR AMBASSADOR

Never before had the citizens of Bombay and the youths evinced greater enthusiasm and earnestness than were displayed at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Monday evening when they bade farewell and wished 'bon voyage' to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and wished her God-speed in her mission in foreign lands. The mammoth meeting was organised by the various youth organisations in the city and was presided over by Mrs. Annie Besant. Mr. Besant amidst vociferous cheers declared how fitted the 'Little Mother' of India was to give to the West India's message of peace and interpret her soul. Mrs. Naidu's farewell was spoken in a strain which kept the huge audience spell bound. Her parting word to her countrymen was the 'mantra' of 'Unity'.

INTERPRETER OF INDIA'S SOUL

wherever Mrs. Naidu might go and speak, she would speak in a way that would make their Motherland more respected and admired by all who would hear her. (Applause.) It was no flattery to say that Mrs. Naidu added to her wonderful language her dauntless courage. America had heard cruel things about India through one of her daughters. It was well that this woman was going to America to present to the people of that country a real picture of India. Americans would get a splendid opportunity of seeing the type of Indian women with their own eyes. India's voice would come out from her lips and she would certainly make America understand at least something of India's greatness. When they would gather again to welcome their returning Ambassador, in all certainty, Mrs. Naidu would have rendered in America a signal service to India, for which this country would ever remain grateful to her. (Prolonged cheers.) Mrs. Naidu was going to reclaim the message of this ancient land and to proclaim the message of her future. If there was one thing

welcome, "I can assure you; you will be happy to learn on your return that India is more united in the struggle which has been dearest to your heart for years," concluded the speaker addressing Mrs. Naidu amidst cheers.

NOBLEST TYPE OF INDIAN WOMANHOOD.

Miss N. N. Samarth, in associating herself with the send-off, said they could not have found a fitter person than Mrs. Naidu to counteract the results of the mischievous propaganda carried against India by Miss Catherine Mayo. She was the noblest type of Indian womanhood. Mr. Victor Conto joined in the send-off on behalf of the Catholics of Bombay. Mrs. Naidu, he said, was going to America to meet and encounter Miss Mayo and to complete her discomfiture. The speaker paid a tribute to Mrs. Naidu by calling her a guide, a friend and a philosopher of the youths of this country.

MR. V. N. CHANDAVARKAR.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar wished Mrs.



Dr. Annie Besant who performed opening ceremony of the Peoples' Jinnah Memorial Hall on Sunday. She is seen standing at the entrance mammoth meeting on Monday at the Sir C. J. Hall.

sure that could be said about the future of India, it was that India was bound to be greater than she was in the past. Mrs. Naidu's name was one which India would ever cherish with great fondness, reverence and admiration. (Continued applause.)

MESSAGES.

A score of congratulatory messages received from various Youth Associations of the Presidency wishing Mrs. Naidu 'bon voyages' and success in her great mission were then read. The institutions included the Youth Leagues of Surat, Ahmedabad, Navsari, Billimoria and the Youth Lodge of Surat.

EMBODIMENT OF INDIAN CULTURE.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said that although the meeting was held under the auspices of the youths of Bombay, yet, he thought that it very truly voiced the feelings of the whole of India towards the talented daughter of India, Mrs. Naidu. (Applause.) In one sense the speaker was sorry that she was leaving India at this particular juncture when big resolves had been taken and when big things were in the course of making, but he was certain she was the highest embodiment of Indian culture and refinement and would make a tremendous impression in the land of dollars. It was by the visits of personages like Mrs. Naidu to foreign lands that India's honour and self-respect would rise in the estimation of foreigners. He was sure that Mrs. Naidu would come back to her mother country fuller in experience and richer in fame and no

Naidu "God speed" on behalf of the Deccan Students' Union. He said she was not going to America to enjoy the hospitality of that country and come back and tell lies about Americans, as Miss Mayo had done about India, but she was going there as India's accredited ambassador and as the gospel of truth. (Cheers.) She was not the first Indian to go to foreign lands and he hoped she would not be the last. The late Raja Manmohanrai was the first to convey India's message to the west and then followed personalities like the late Keshav Chandra Sen and Swami Vivekananda. He firmly believed that Mrs. Naidu would fulfil her great mission in a most praiseworthy manner and carry the gospel of truth, the one great heritage of Indians to the West. The speaker agreed with Mrs. Naidu's utterance that "truth was the pivot of Indian civilisation" and he

hoped her message to the west would be "truth should be the pivot of all civilisations." Concluding the speaker requested Mrs. Naidu to interpret to the West the great ideal of "unity of mankind" which took its root in India and which would only accomplish world peace greater than any League of Nations or Kellogg Pact could achieve. (Cheers.)

SOURCE OF INSPIRATION.

Miss Mithan Tata joined the chorus of praise to Mrs. Naidu. The speaker said Mrs. Naidu was the source of inspiration, enlightenment and delight to thousands of youths in this country and outside. To her mind she was the most divine embodiment of Indian womanhood. The speaker humbly said that since the beginning of the world woman had been described to be the cause of every mischief. She agreed that Miss Mayo came in this category and did create mischief about India, but she was proud that the woman that India was going to send to America was a far greater woman, and one who would counter-act mischief. (Defeating cheers.) "Our little mother, has all our best wishes with her," she concluded.

On behalf of the Muslim Students' Union, Mr. Netnaze paid his homage to India's Ambassador. He did not wish to say much about the gifted poetess but wished to add that "praise sung was good but praise unsung was better". (Cheers.)

MRS. NAIDU'S FAREWELL.

Cheers lasted for several minutes when Mrs. Naidu rose to speak. In fact every sentence that fell from her lips was greeted with ringing cheers. In her eloquent speech, she thanked all those who had wished her 'god speed' in her mission to America. Her heart was so overflowing with gratefulness for all the good wishes that had been bestowed upon her that she did not know how to thank adequately. She repeated Mr. Nemaze's sentiment that silence spoke more eloquently and beautifully than words. (Cheers.)

HER ASSURANCE.

In sending her to foreign lands as India's Ambassador, India was giving wings to her feet and placing in her hands the magic wand of their dreams and of their desires and she hoped her tongue would prove equal to the task. She fully realised the wonderful privilege and the terrible burden that lay on her shoulders, but with the picture and image of the soul and the dreams of India in her heart wherever she went her weakness would become her strength, her fear would become her courage and her knowledge would become her wisdom. She assured the people of India that she would interpret the dreams and ideals of India's aspirations to the west and would not even allow a shadow or a gesture that would in any way lower the dignity, self-respect and honour of India's manhood and womanhood. (Cheers.)

HER TASK ABROAD.

"To-day India does not go to foreign lands with a begging bowl in her hands," continued the speaker. India had ceased to go to foreign lands for charity. She would go only to give and in exchange to take only that which would be returned hundredfold from the inexhaustible treasure of Indian culture and Indian civilization.

Proceeding Mrs. Naidu eloquently narrated the names and titles of the lectures she would deliver in America in interpretation of Indian culture, Indian civilization and particularly Indian womanhood. (Cheers.) She said Indian womanhood was the foundation of the nation and at all costs she would vindicate its honour. (renewed cheers.) She would interpret to the west Indian philosophy and how Indian women were held in esteem which was one of the greatest heritage of Indian civilization.

HER FAREWELL MESSAGE.

"My dear little children" concluded Mrs. Naidu "above all I will carry the message of international brotherhood" (Continued on page 8)

PEKIA'S REGARD FOR CHINA ENTERTAINS MOST CORDIAL SENTIMENTS

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Geneva.—The Assembly voted by 27 votes to 23 in favour of China's eligibility for election to the non-permanent seat on the League Council, but as two-thirds majority is necessary China, has been debarred from standing again for the seat she is at present vacating. The Persian delegation has written

a letter to the President of the Assembly regretting that its candidature has conflicted with China's unexpected request for re-eligibility and declaring that "China is a country for which we entertain most cordial sentiments. We are grieved that she should have taken her decision without our knowledge."—Reuter.

"BOLSHIE" BILL IN ASSEMBLY

PT. NEHRU UPSETS GOVT'S HOPES

Home Member Paints Lurid Picture of "Red" Menace

LEADER OF HOUSE CHALLENGED

ROY LETTER, A FABRICATION

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

Public galleries of the Assembly were crowded to-day owing to the interest aroused by the expectation of a first class debate on the Public Safety Bill. Government will be unable to lay before the House this session measures of the Cinema Committee Report as they have to secure the views of the local Governments and reach final conclusions on the proposals.

GOVT. HAS NO CONFIDENCE IN ASSEMBLY INTERPELLATIONS.

Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Shannukhan Chetty were present to-day.

Mr. Chatterjee on behalf of Mr. Kikabhai Promchand put a question relating to Government proposals in connection with Bolshevik activities in India.

The Home Member drew attention to the Public Safety Bill.

Mr. Joshi put a supplementary question asking if an officer of the Indian railways promoted dissemination of Communist principles by refusing railway workers an enquiry into their grievances.

Mr. Parsons replied in the negative.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh asked Government to place all papers connected with the Public Safety Bill on the table.

The Home Member expressed inability pointing out that the correspondence was secret.

Mr. T. B. Roy's question about the Banarashi shooting was not answered on the ground that the matter was 'sub-judice'.

MILITARY TRAINING.

Pandit Kunzru was told by Mr. Mac-

Worth Young that it had been decided to form Indian Artillery (Engineers), signal and air force units, but it had not yet been decided to form Indian tank corps units.

A series of supplementary questions were then addressed by Mr. Kunzru.

The Army Secretary, whose answers were imperfectly heard in the Press galleries, was understood to say that the question of Indianising tank corps unit had been under consideration for some years past, but no decision had been reached and no specific proposals had reached His Majesty's Government. He expressed inability to give complete information.

Mr. Rogers, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, replying to Mr. Joshi said that there were in the first division of the Traffic branch of the Telegraph Department three Indians, one European and ten Anglo-Indians and in the second division four Indians, one European and thirty Anglo-Indians. There were on 15th August last sixteen telegraphists under training in wireless of whom eleven were Indians and of the remainder two were Anglo-Indians.

Sir George Rainy replying to Mr. Harkilas Sarda said that the suggestion that artificial ghee should be given a distinct colour to distinguish it from other ghee had been made by the Punjab Government and had been referred to other local Governments and their views were awaited.

PANDIT NEHRU'S BOMBHELL

After Sir George Rainy had presented the report of the Select Committee on the Insurance Bill the President called upon Mr. Cramer to move consideration of the Public Safety Bill.

Pandit Motilal Nehru raised a point of order that this Legislature had no power to pass this law. The Bill proposed to exclude His Majesty's British subjects without trial and without conviction from any part of British India on the declaration of Government that the person concerned came within the terms of the Bill. Section 65 of the Government of India Act definitely excluded the Indian Legislature from passing certain laws and said: "It has not the power to make any law affecting the authority of Parliament or any part of the Unwritten Laws or the Constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on which may depend, in any degree, the allegiance of any person to the Crown of

the United Kingdom or affecting the sovereignty or the Dominion of the Crown over any part of British India."

Pandit Motilal declared that every Englishman was born with constitutional protection which had been accorded to him by various charters and that was why he owed allegiance to the Crown.

The President asked how the two were inter-dependent.

Pandit Motilal Nehru quoted from a well-known authority on the Laws of England to prove that protection and allegiance were considerations one for the other. He added: "No Englishman can be forced to give allegiance unless protection accorded to him by the various Charters is accorded to him."

The President: Then protection is the price for allegiance.

SUBORDINATE LEGISLATURE.

Pandit Motilal: "So it is." The Pandit quoted from the Magna Charta showing that rights of protection were guaranteed to British subjects. The same Charta stated that if these rights were not secured to the subjects the subjects had the constitutional right to rebellion. On the one end there were rights and on the other, if these were not secured, there was the right to rebellion. Thus allegiance of a British subject depended upon the Constitution of England which this Legislature had no power to interfere with. Only Parliament had power to interfere with those rights. But this subordinate Legislature's power had been deliberately restricted by Parliament in certain cases and one of those cases was that freedom which every Englishman ought to value. (Applause.) "This motion should in point of fact have come from the European group. (Cheers.) But that group seems to be unperturbed by this axe being laid at the very foundation of their liberty. If I take objection it is because if to-day Britishers suffer, tomorrow Indians' rights will be attacked. (Hear, hear.) This is the first attempt made by the Legislature in India to deprive classes of His Majesty's subjects of their rights in a manner which affects their allegiance to the Crown. The proper place for such a legislation is the House of Commons. This House is very much restricted in its powers and cannot go into consideration of this Bill." (Prolonged applause.)

President: I want to know from Pandit Motilal whether the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Regulations exclude British subjects.

Pandit Motilal: "It is very doubtful whether they exclude British subjects or not. But this is no parallel case. These regulations were passed by persons, no doubt, clothed with legislative authority, but at the time when there was no Government of India Act in force. I submit that there is no such power granted to this House under the Government of India Act under which it is constituted."

LAW MEMBER IN 'TIGHT CORNER'.

Mr. S. R. Das, Law Member, refused to believe that a lawyer of Pandit Motilal's eminence and brilliance really believed in the point he put before the House. (Laughter.) (Swarajists: Cries of "Oh.") It was not for this House or for its President to declare whether the Bill was 'ultra vires' of the Legislature or not. It was for the person affected by the Bill to seek remedy at a Court of Law on the ground that the Act was 'ultra vires' of the Legislature.

The President asked Mr. S. R. Das if a member brought forward a Bill in this House affecting the Transferred subjects the Chair should allow it.

Mr. S. R. Das: If Government introduced such legislation it is not for the House to say it has no power to do it. The President: Would the Chair permit such legislation being introduced.

CHALLENGE TO PT. MOTILAL.

Mr. S. R. Das replied he did not know to what extent it was open to the Legislature to say that a particular Law which was being introduced was 'ultra vires'. He challenged Pandit Motilal to produce any instance of any Legislature either British or Colonial disallowing introduction of a Bill on the ground that it had no competency.

Pandit Motilal: It was never attempted. (Continued on page 4).

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN BIKANER.

PREVENTION OF EARLY MARRIAGES

PROGRESSIVE MEASURES IN BIKANER LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BIKANER, Sept. 5. An eventful session of the Bikaner Legislative Assembly was concluded yesterday by His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner. Great interest centered round two Bills of momentous importance—one for the introduction of free and compulsory education in the State, which has been referred to a Select Committee, and the other for the prevention of early marriages and unequal marriages among the Hindus which emerged triumphant, despite rumours of great opposition from the orthodox populace.

Among the distinguished visitors present were both the Maharaj Kumar of Bikaner, as well as the Heir Apparent of Banswara, who has been specially deputed to Bikaner by His Highness the Maharaja of Banswara for administrative training. The visitors' gallery was also crowded.

H. H. MAHARAJA ON SOCIAL REFORMS.

In a short speech His Highness after tendering devout thanks to the Almighty for saving the State from a terrible famine, by the recent heavy and widespread rains, blessed the fruitful labours of the Assembly. He hoped that his subjects would welcome the experiment of compulsory education and give it their best support and that the important Municipalities would give a lead by taking advantage of the legislation and extending primary education among the people residing within their respective jurisdiction. Referring to the Early Marriage Bill, His Highness heartily congratulated Rai Bahadur Seth Shiva Ratan Mehta, the mover of the Bill and expressed special gratification that it was passed by an overwhelming vote of the non-official members alone. His Highness appreciated the conservative views of some of the more orthodox people in the State—even in regard to such essential social reforms; but, although when this question was mooted some years ago he agreed with the views of his Government that the time was not ripe and that it was first necessary for public opinion to be educated in the subject, it could now safely be said that the time had come to pass such legislation if the State was to maintain its reputation for enlightened Government. Early marriages, remarked His Highness, were not resorted to amongst some Hindu communities of the State as, for instance, the Rajputs, and this wholesome practice, far from resulting in disabilities and disadvantages, had proved of the greatest benefit to all the men and women. He felt sure that the manifold benefits accruing from the prevention of early marriages would be more and more appreciated even by those communities who at present were behind in welcoming the measure.

SIR MANUBHAI'S FERVENT APPEAL. His Highness, it is understood, is highly gratified at the ability and zeal with which his Prime Minister piloted these two important legislations. Much enthusiasm in favour of these bills was indeed created by the opening speech of Sir Manubhai Mehta, in which he made an eloquent appeal to the people to rise equal to the times and benefit by the gracious solicitude of His Highness the Maharaja which had made such progressive measures possible. He made a special appeal to the people for popularising the scheme of compulsory education which the State was launching, and emphasized the importance of rural education also.

Referring to the orthodox opposition to the Early Marriage Bill, Sir Manubhai Mehta conceded that prejudices die hard and whatever was clothed with religion was the hardest to overcome. So long as the religious import of an even was correctly understood it kept up the vitality of social life; but when that meaning was lost amidst the verbiage of social customs and usages of a later date, it became difficult to sift the grain from the chaff and the sacred purpose got lost and buried below the weight of unhealthy and inhuman practices. He made a fervent appeal to the people to realize that life meant growth and progress. "Life is a continuous struggle for existence," said Sir Manubhai, "and unless we grow, unless we move, our decay must set in. Not to advance is to fall back, when all the other nations around us are advancing." Sir Manubhai exhorted them to remember that the Bill before them was not going to produce any cataclysm. Several States had already passed such legislation, and the fabric of society in those States had not been torn up by any social revolution, and they too need not be afraid of any destructive calamity to follow in the wake of this modest reform.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Other useful Bills introduced in the

REVOLUTION IN GUJRAT

MR. MUNSHI ON GANDHIJI'S CONTRIBUTION

BARDOLI, A LIVING EPIC

The sixth annual gathering of the Sahitya Sansad was held on Sunday at the Jain Mahavir Vidyalaya under the presidency of Mr. K. M. Munshi, M.L.C. A large number of distinguished Gujarati ladies and gentlemen were present on the occasion.

The programme started with music after which Mr. Manohar Mehta, the Secretary read the annual report.

The annual address was delivered by the President. The subject which he had chosen was "The Transvaluation of Values". In the course of his address the President stated that all greatness lies in its capacity to transvalue existing values. It is this process of transvaluation which gives rise to epic situations. He thereafter traced how after the arrival of Gandhiji a process of transvaluation was going on in Gujarat which had culminated in the wonderful spirit exhibited at Bardoli. According to Gandhiji, adherence to a vow was greater and more important than wealth, position and happiness. According to this gospel, it was better to die than to live in a world where one cannot fulfil one's pledge.

GUJARAT'S DEBT TO GANDHIJI

The speaker then dwelt with the impetus which Gandhiji and Vallabhbhai had given to Gujarati eloquence, in the course of their activities to produce this transvaluation. He then gave a picturesque description as to how wealth, lands and Government were looked upon before this transvaluation and how they were actually looked upon at Bardoli during the last

MAHARAJA OF BHARATPUR TO BE INTERNED

A SIMLA REPORT

The "Hindustan Times" writes:—Starting news emanates from Simla that the Maharaja of Bharatpur has been forbidden by the Government of India to reside within a radius of 100 miles from "his" State on account of the Maharaja's alleged interference in the affairs of Bharatpur. It even after this the Maharaja's conduct is not satisfactory still more rigorous punishments are reported to be in store for him!

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struggle. As a result of this transvaluation the speaker stated that he had found his dreams of Gujarati-Gujarat one and indivisible—beginning to be realised.

A successful transvaluation of values is at the root of all revolutions. Revolution need not necessarily be connected with violence, bloodshed or change of rule. A change of values implied a revolution. Such a one had overtaken Gujarat. It was different from all other revolutions, in two of its principal characteristics: organisation and non-violence. From this point of view Bardoli was a living epic.

The speaker then dwelt with the effect of such revolution on the life of people.

After the Presidential Address, Poet Lalitji and Mr. Rajchura entertained the gathering with some songs.

After partaking of refreshments, the gathering was again entertained with a varied programme of music by Mrs. Mehta, Mrs. Munshi, Professor Deodhar, Kavi Pranjivan Joshi and others.

Mr. C. C. Mehta gave some histrionic performances which were very highly appreciated.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, the proceedings terminated.

#### DARING THEFT AT BIJAPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Sept. 10.

A daring theft was committed at Bijapur on Sunday night in the Naxal's office. District Court Bijapur about 3,000 rupees in cash and some gold has been lost. Three doors have been opened by loosening the screws, and the locks have been broken.

The District Superintendent of Police and the District Judge visited the place in the morning.

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Assembly, and referred to Select Committees, were the Bikaner Charitable and Religious Endowments Bill and the Bikaner Indebted Sahukars' Relief Bill; and the following Bills were passed: Municipal (Amendment) Bill, Vaccination Bill, Penal Code (Amendment) Bill and the Court of Wards Bill.

Other useful Bills introduced in the

M. MOHAMED YAKUB ANSWERED

Calcutta Resolutions Not Immutable

NEHRU REPORT NOT PREJUDICIAL TO MUSLIMS

MR. CHAGLA'S STATEMENT

BOMBAY, Sept. 10.

Mr. M. C. Chagla, Secretary, Muslim League, Bombay, sends the following for publication:—

My friend Maulvi Muhammad Yakub has done, I am sure unconsciously, a grave injustice to the Maharaja of Muhammadabad, Sir Ali Imam and myself in describing the statement issued under our signatures and those of some others as coloured and misleading. The statement is a bold and straightforward exposition of our views and I entirely fail to see whom it could possibly have misled.

If Maulvi Muhammad Yakub will take the trouble to peruse the statement once more a little more carefully he will find that we have in no way committed the League to the acceptance of the Nehru Report. On the contrary we have made it quite clear that the views expressed were the individual and personal views of the signatories. Mr. Muhammad Yakub may not agree with those views, but that is a matter of opinion and he will not deny us the right of holding views which happen to differ from his.

NOT IMMUTABLE RESOLUTIONS. As regards the Calcutta resolution we have stated that we were conscious that the Nehru recommendations differed in material respects from the terms of that resolution. But the Calcutta resolution is not immutable and the signatories are satisfied that the Nehru Report has in no way prejudiced Muslim rights and interests.

We have also given our assurance to the All-Parties Conference at Lucknow that we shall do our utmost to induce the League to alter its Calcutta resolution and ratify the Nehru Report. Thus Mr. Yakub need not be apprehensive that his point of view will not be placed before the Muslim world. Next December we shall have an opportunity of fighting out the issue at the annual session of the League and speaking for myself I have not the least doubt in my mind as to what that decision will be.

LET MR. JINNAH SPEAK OUT. I regret that Mr. Yakub should have dragged in Mr. Jinnah's name. He has sought to make capital out of the fact that Mr. Jinnah has refrained from sending a cable of approval of the Nehru Report. I assure Mr. Yakub that that fact does not help him at all. It is inconceivable that Mr. Jinnah could have sent a cable expressing his opinion one way or the other. At the time the Conference was sitting Mr. Jinnah could not have read the full report. He has not had the opportunity of consulting his friends and colleagues and from what I know of Mr. Jinnah he is not the man to rush into print with a definite expression of opinion without having given full consideration all aspects of the question. Perhaps it would be best to let Mr. Jinnah speak for himself when he returns to India.

SETH GOVINDDAS ON ALL- PARTIES CONFERENCE.

URGES BOYCOTT OF SIMON COMMISSION.

(From a Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 10.

A largely attended open air public meeting was held here on Saturday evening under the presidency of Moulvi Abdulhadi to hear the detailed proceedings of the All-Parties Conference. The Hon. Seth Govinddas who represented Him-

MAHATMA ON TOLSTOY

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 10.

Addressing the members of the local Youth League this evening in the Satyagrahshram on the occasion of the centenary of Count Leo Tolstoy, Mr. Gandhi said that although he had not read all the books written by Tolstoy, the latter was one of the three personalities who had made a deep impression on his life. These three personalities were Rajchandra, Tolstoy and Raskin. He assigned the second place to Tolstoy although Ruskin in his opinion ran him close. He had not as yet found one whom he could call his religious guru, as he had called Gokhale his political guru. A religious guru came to his disciple of his own accord and the latter was fit. Gandhiji did not consider himself fit to find a real religious guru.

Proceeding Gandhiji said that the book of Tolstoy which impressed him most was "Kingdom of Heaven is within you."

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Jastani, C. P. in the Conference was the main speaker. Seth Govinddas described the atmosphere of Lucknow as one of perfect harmony, good will, unity, mutual sacrifice and surrender which was evident from the attitude of the members present there. If any Hindu in the Conference pressed for Hindu interests, it was not a Mahomedan or a group of Mahomedans who requested or persuaded him to come to terms, but it was a Hindu or a group of Hindus who did the persuasion. The same was witnessed in all earnestness amongst the Mahomedans. The speaker further explained at length the resolutions accepted by the Conference. He paid glowing tributes to Pandit Motilal Nehru and the Nehru Committee members for their momentary, memorable and historic document they placed before the Conference and to Sindh Hindus, Punjab Mahomedans and Shikhs for their spirit of sacrifice and surrender which greatly helped the Conference to arrive at the most important decisions.

Concluding Seth Govinddas appealed to the audience to effectively boycott the Simon Commission to popularise the proposed constitution and foster a new spirit of harmony and good will which the Conference has created. Rajendrakishn M.L.C., and Abdul Majidkhan Azaad also spoke and appealed for Hindu-Muslim unity. The meeting terminated late at night.

### "NOT SAFEGUARDING MUSLIM INTERESTS."

#### MOVE AGAINST NEHRU REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

It is learnt from the Assembly lobbies that a movement has been set on foot to make every Muslim Member of the Assembly sign a manifesto declaring that the Nehru Report and the decisions of the All-Parties Conference do not sufficiently safeguard the interests of the Muslim community.—A. P.

### POLICE DISPERSE MUSLIMS' MEETING.

#### LABOUR OF LOYALISTS LOST.

LAHORE, Sept. 10.

A meeting of Mahomedans who were opposed to the Nehru report was held here last night under the presidency of Sheikh Saad Hussain M.L.A. The only speech of the occasion dealing with the census of Mahomedans had lasted two hours when the meeting became uproarious and a police officer apprehending a breach of the peace dispersed the gathering.

### MEMO OF C. P. GOVT. ON SIMON COMMISSION.

#### HON. MR. R. RAO DECLINES TO OFFER REMARKS.

NAGPUR, Sept. 10.

Mr. T. J. Kedar was sworn in this morning at Government House and took up his duties as Minister.

The "Hindustan" understands that the local Government's memorandum for the Simon Commission has been submitted and that the Hon. Mr. Raghavendra Rao declined to offer any remarks on it.—A. P.

## SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN MOTOR RACE.

### CAR CRASHES AMONG SPECTATORS.

19 KILLED AND 26 INJURED.

LODNON, Sept. 9.

Millau.—During the motor race for the European Grand Prix on the Monza Tract, Talbot car driven by Materassi at 125 miles an hour crashed another car overturned and crashed among the spectators. Nineteen persons were killed including Materassi and twenty-six injured. Chron (France) driving a Bugatti won the Grand Prix. His time was three hours forty-five minutes eight and three-fifths seconds giving an average speed of 169.698 kilometres per hour.—Reuter.

### INDIA'S MESSENGER OF PEACE

(Continued from Page 7.)

of which India is the cradle from times immemorial, and the fire that burns in your heart to be free." She hoped to see when she returned the various parties in the country more united in their struggle for freedom.

#### BURIED UNDER FLOWERS.

Amidst deafening applause, Dr. Besant then garlanded Devi Sarojini on behalf of the Youths of Bombay. She and Mrs. Naidu, Dr. Besant observed, were one in their devotion to their Motherland despite the difference in their ages. (Applause.)

Devi Sarojini was then profusely garlanded by the following associations. The Bombay Students' Union, The Bombay Youth League, The Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, The Catholic Students' Union, the Deccan Students' Union the Muslim Students' Union.

### INDIA UNFIT FOR SELF-RULE

#### PROPAGANDA IN BRITISH PRESS

LONDON, Sept. 7.

The Simla Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" cabled the following message regarding the Hon. Mr. Patel's ruling on the introduction of the Public Safety Bill:—

"It is difficult to find a more conclusive evidence of India's unfitness for self-rule than in the example given in the Assembly to-day."

Continuing the message states: "The decision given by the Hon. Mr. Patel is regarded as illogical to say least and it is strongly suggested that it was due to the pressure on behalf of Party interests.—"Forward Special Cable."

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Union, the Young Ladies' Union, the Young Men's Parsi Association, the Young Theists' Association, the Navaratri Youth Lodge, the Maharashtra Mandal and Parsi Rajakiva Sabha.

Mr. K. F. Nariman proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the distinguished President of the function. Incidentally he requested Mrs. Naidu to include Russia, that land of true democracy, in her itinerary. Mr. Nariman hoped that although Mrs. Naidu was leaving the shores of an India in bondage, when she would return, a free national and independent India would have the privilege of greeting her. A vote of thanks to Dr. Besant was carried with acclamation.

With a national song, the delightful function came to a happy close.

NATIONALIST MUNICIPAL PARTY

TO MEET MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will meet the members of the Bombay Municipal Nationalist Party to-day (Tuesday) at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.) at Mr. K. F. Nariman's residence. Members of the Party are requested to accept this as the only invitation owing to the shortness of time in giving them individual invitation.

INTERNATIONAL LIGHT AEROPLANE COMPETITION.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Paris.—The International Light Aeroplane competition lasting for twelve days and comprising various tests of "quality" "performance" "reliability" etcetera began at Orly aerodrome to-day. Sixteen French three German and six English machines have been entered. English competitors include Lady Heath, Captain Percival, Lieutenant Neville Stoddall all on Avro machines, Captain Broad on North and Lieutenant Comper on Bristol.—Reuter.

TROUBLE AHEAD ON NIZAM'S RAILWAY.

WILL MEN GO ON STRIKE TO-DAY?

WORKERS ASKED TO EXERCISE PATIENCE.

HYDERABAD, Sept. 10.

A feeling of uncertainty and suspense prevails here in view of the General Strike threatened to be called to-morrow, when the railway workmen's four days notice to the Agent expires.

The officials quarters are, however, optimistic that the strike will not materialise. They are confident that the railway service will not be disorganised. But the determination of a majority of the workmen to go on strike, if their grievances are not met or if at least an official undertaking is not given to-day to consider their grievances satisfactorily, appears to be unshaken.

It is understood that negotiations are in progress with a view to averting disruption of train service. Mr. Venkatram Reddy, Commissioner, City Police, and Mr. Amir Sultan, Assistant Commissioner, are making earnest efforts to prevent a strike and to safeguard the workmen's interests at the same time.

Sir Akbar Hydari is also reported to be exerting his influence to bring about a satisfactory settlement.

WORKERS ASKED TO WAIT.

Mr. Venkatram Reddy addressed a meeting of workmen last evening. He said that the local railway authorities were not empowered to do anything without consulting the Board of Directors in London. He, therefore, exhorted the men to await the Board's decision.

PEACE NEGOTIATION DEADLOCK

GENERAL STRIKE ON N. G. S. RLY.

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 10.

A deadlock has occurred in the negotiations for averting a railway strike.

As promised by Mr. Venkatram Reddy, the Commissioner of Police, yesterday, through the intervention of Sir Akbar Hydari, a notice was circulated to-day as the railway workshops under the signatures of Sir Akbar, Official Director, and Mr. Rosenthal, the Acting Agent, stating that the workmen's grievances would be placed before the Board of Directors in London, but the workers have decided on a general strike from to-morrow. The workmen's leaders posted side by side with the Agent's notice, an appeal to the men to ignore the official promises and to go on a general strike. Extensive police arrangements have been made.—A. P.

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decision, which was expected by the end of October. He emphasised that if they would undertake not to go on strike for two months, Sir Akbar Hydari, Mr. Rosenthal, Acting Agent, and Mr. Spalding, Loco Superintendent, would assure them that their grievances would receive sympathetic consideration.

The following are the demands of the men:—(1) Wages to be paid in British currency, (2) workmen to be allowed to travel free by suburban trains, (3) strike pay to be given, (4) one month's privilege leave and 15 days' casual leave for each workman, (5) bonus system and grades to be removed, (6) previous service bonus, gratuity, etc. not to be forfeited, (7) no victimisation in the case of the last two points already conceded by the Agent.—A. P.

### 2 MILLION JEWS DYING OF STARVATION.

#### TROUBLE IN UKRAINE

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Two million Jews are dying of starvation in Ukraine according to an official Soviet statement given in the report presented to the Annual Conference of the Federation of the Jewish Relief Organisations in London to-day. On the other hand, the crisis in Poland had appreciably subsided. Sir W. Joyson-Hicks wrote to the Conference saying that the magnitude of the work in Ukraine was obvious but he was convinced that the Federation's efforts would meet with success there deserved. Sir Charles Buxton wrote greetings on behalf of the city and said that the position of the Jews in Ukraine caused him grief and concern. Hahon Gaster, Chairman, in his opening address, declared that he had nothing to do with the political aspect of the Soviet regime but with the consequences of the system which drove artisans and small shopkeepers out of positions.—Reuter.

### RECONSTRUCTION OF BULGARIAN CABINET.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Sofia.—Premier Liancheff has reconstructed the Cabinet excluding from it General Volkoff, ex-War Minister, and M. Bourloff, ex-Foreign Minister. M. Molloff has taken the latter place.—Reuter.

## BOLSHIE BILL IN ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 7).

ed before. (Laughter.)  
Mr. S. R. Das said the point of order had come to him as a surprise and he had no time to look up books. He remembered Mr. C. R. Das raised the point of allegiance before the Calcutta High Court in asking for trial by jury which certain repressive legislation had deprived them of. The point was exactly similar and the High Court disallowed the objection.

The President: Does Government want time?

Mr. S. R. Das: No. Concluding Mr. S. R. Das mentioned that this argument had never been brought before when the Criminal Law Amendment Act and other legislations on the matter of allegiance were brought before and the House passed those Bills.

## LAW MEMBER ANSWERED

Dr. Gour reminded the Assembly that when in 1923 he wanted to introduce a Bill for the establishment of a Supreme Court, the Government opposed it on the ground that it was 'ultra vires' of the Indian Legislature. He refused to abide by the decision of the Government and claimed the right before the President, Sir Frederick Whyte, who, however, ruled it out on the same ground. This was his answer to the Law Member.

## RIGHT OF THE SUBJECT

Now it was the duty of the President to decide whether the present Bill was 'ultra vires' of the Indian Legislature or not. If there was any Law, written or unwritten, by which any British subject, European or Indian, had the inherent right to reside in India, he had equally the inherent right to reside in all parts of the Empire. If allegiance of a British subject was conditioned and dependent upon the protection as understood in terms of his right to reside in any part of the Empire then he asked what became of the Emigration Laws that had been made excluding undesirable European British subjects from entering in Canada, Australia or South Africa? The British subject had a right to live in any part of the British Empire and unless the President was prepared to rule that right to reside flowed from his allegiance to the British Crown then the President's arguments were fallacious. The provision like the one embodied in Section 65 was found, he believed, in the South African Act as well as in the Canadian Constitution.

## GOVERNMENT ASK FOR TIME

Mr. Crerar suggested that in view of the legal points involved in the point of order the debate be adjourned till 3 p.m. in order to give the Government time to study.

The President said that the question raised was of great constitutional importance. Pandit Motilal Nehru had sprung a surprise both on the Government and the Chair, but the Chair did not desire to arrest the progress of the Bill and therefore refused to accept Mr. Crerar's suggestion of temporary postponement, for Mr. Patel frankly confessed that it was impossible for him within a short time to study and adequately deal with the matter. Section 65 merely said that the Legislature had no power to make any Laws. So before the final stage was reached it was open to the Chair to intervene and say that the Bill could not be passed. Meanwhile it might be necessary to ask the Assembly once again to discuss the point of order raised.

Pandit Malaviya thought that it would be waste of time if they were to discuss the Bill if finally the motion was not to be made under the President's rule.  
The President: But that is inevitable if the motion for circulation is carried both Government and the Chair have time to consider the point.

## MR. CRERAR PAINTS "RED" PICTURE.

## IMPERIALIST VIEW OF COMMUNIST DOCTRINES.

Mr. Crerar rose amidst cheers to move consideration of the Public Safety Bill. He said that every organised Government of whatever kind must assume to itself power for its own safety and for carrying out its functions. No responsible person would controvert that such powers were necessary for the preservation of all those conditions which were the fundamental basis of all forms of ordinary society. He contended that there were dangers threatening not only the existence of Government and conditions of peace and order, but also the most vital interests and the most vital organs of the whole state of society.

## WHAT HE KNOWS ABOUT COMMUNISM.

There was a movement which, if left unchecked, would ultimately prove destructive, so that the whole heritage of culture, civilisation, religion, organisation of agriculture, industry and commerce and the whole structure of society might be destroyed. There were interests more vital to the people of the country than the most vital of economic interests and when these were threatened by revolutionary parties then it was time for the Government to step in and effectively check the movement. There was nothing more de-

structive of ordered society than the doctrine and practice of Communism. This doctrine was in India not merely in theory, but in practice. Some might argue that the spread of the doctrine of Communism must be tolerated, but even the practice of toleration had its own limitations. When that doctrine encroached on the liberties and threatened peace and the lives and properties of the people. Subversive and reprehensible doctrines were being hatched and propagated in India and the movement must be checked.

"COMMUNISM SPREADING"  
There was evidence that the doctrine of Communism was spreading. Mr. Crerar quoted extracts from the judgment of the Allahabad High Court in a revolutionary case in which it was stated that the accused wanted to take advantage of Chauri Chaura, Moplah rebellion and the Rae Bareilly incidents to push through Communist programme. Secondly, there was evidence of Communist intentions in the draft programme of the Communist International which, he understood, was recently approved in principle by it. This programme included destructions of capitalists, replacing of the Soviet Army, concentration of arms in the hands of the proletariat, expropriation of land, nationalisation of large enterprises, confiscation of lands and promotion of general strikes. (A voice: "Very nice.") Proceeding the Home Member said he would now quote from the letter of Mr. M. N. Roy.

Mr. Ranga Iyer asked if Government were aware that Mr. Roy's letter had been denied as a fabrication.

Mr. Crerar: "I saw this in recent Reuters telegrams. But I cannot say if the statement is correct. I know that the British Communist Party addressed a reproach to Mr. M. N. Roy on the assumption that he had given ground to the Government to take action on a matter of this kind. The answer was that the letter was not written by Mr. M. N. Roy. There may be some measure of liberal inaccuracy, but it is true that the letter was written."

## "ROY LETTER" PRODUCED.

Mr. Crerar produced the typewritten letter addressed in the outer cover to be delivered to Muzaffar Ahmed, Twenty-one Asylum Lane, Calcutta, with the words: "To be delivered personally." expunged and bearing the post mark 16th May. The letter was intended for circulation to various Committees and Workers' and Peasants' Parties in India. The first few words of the letter wanted the addressee to give special acknowledgement.

Mr. Ranga Iyer interrupting asked if the letter was signed by Mr. Roy.

## COMMUNIST PURGE.

Mr. Crerar replied that if more corrections and additions in the handwriting of one which resembled the manuscript letters of Mr. M. N. Roy in Government possession. Mr. Crerar quoted freely from Mr. Roy's letter. (The alleged letter was published in "The Chronicle" recently.) He said that the interests of India and Great Britain were identical in this matter. Tracing the history of Communist activities Mr. Crerar alluded to the Cawnpore Conspiracy Case of 1924 in which there were four accused including Muzaffar Ahmed. There was a slackening of their activities, but there was recrudescence in 1926 with the arrival of certain British Communists first in the person of Mr. Allison who was removed from India. Then two others who continued the activities during the last one year and a half. Even the British Trade Union Congress decided recently to purge the organisation of Communists. Mr. Crerar reminded the Assembly of the sufferings and privations of the labourers of India owing to Communist activities.

## INDIANS NOT AFFECTED.

Continuing Mr. Crerar said that no Indian subject could possibly come within the provisions of this Bill. Circumstances were such that discretionary power must be given to Government on whom responsibility lay for dealing with the extremely difficult and delicate situation created by the activities of those who were out to subvert Indian society as now constituted. If the danger were in the form of direct action, he trusted the arms of Government would be supported by the unanimous authority of this House. If the danger was indirect and subterranean but having the same objective in view, then too Government should have their support.

Mr. Crerar, concluding, appealed to the House to share with Government responsibility for the measure.

## HOME MEMBER CHALLENGED.

On resumption Mr. Amarnath Dutt moved that the Bill be circulated for the elicitation of public opinion. The Bill was a most comprehensive measure and it should not be rushed through in the manner suggested. Many of the offences mentioned in it were already covered by the Indian Penal Code, and he did not wish Government to be armed with another strong weapon. No case had been made out for enacting the Bill. He challenged the genuineness of the letter said to have emanated from Mr. M. N. Roy and characterised it as a fabrication.

## RACIAL LEGISLATION.

Mr. Ranga Iyer occupied the attention of the House for fifty minutes with a speech in which he vehemently opposed the Bill. The Bill, he said, was against logic, common sense and justice. It was a malicious piece of racial legislation be-

DECENTRALISATION, THE NEED OF THE HOUR  
COL. WEDGWOOD ON INDIAN SITUATION.

Lala Lajpat Rai has received the following letter from Col. Josiah C. Wedgwood, M. P.:

Dear Lajpat,

Now that Parliament has risen I have time to write, and first I must write you. You will print it, but you will probably be the only person in India who will approve of what I say, and frankly so often seems in pertinence that even you may have to excuse me on the ground of my love for Indians.

First, the gulf between the Labour Party and the Congress Party is growing. I do not speak for the Party Tom Johnston and Parnell do. They see our Congress friends as exploiters of underpaid labour, looking like the hated liberal, whose views do not matter, but shepherds. They think that British officials, directed by an English Parliament in which they play their part, is more likely to protect the workers of India. I am trying to prevent "self-government," i.e., government of the (black) workers by (white) employers in Kenya. So I understand even if I do not share their view. They have no Macaulayan strongholds of principles to keep straight on—and as he was a whig any principles he had were probably wrong.

Chama Lal of course could not bridge the gulf. And in sorry fact none of the Councils or Ministers (?) have ever done anything for peasant or worker "worth writing home about." I do not want to excuse my party, or to justify them, but to show you a change in tone, almost amounting to contempt, which I feel in the atmosphere and which I put down primarily to Miss Mayo's book. I am quite aware that the feeling is reciprocated. That is not going to help much, understanding may.

For there is a liberal-minded element in the Labour Party. Perhaps the most important event, since Miss Mayo's book, in the long struggle for Indian freedom—more important than the Simon Commission has been the Report by the Donoughmore Commission on Ceylon. Whether they like it or not, this Report is going to dominate the Simon Commission and indicates quite clearly the direction in which India is to go. Very largely I attribute this Report to the Labour M.P., Drummond Shiels, when I had always regarded as right wing, even conservative (I have so often to attack my own party that you must forgive me this little boast).

## LEAD OF CEYLON.

Let me pursue this matter of the Ceylon Report. If you have not read it, do so with the exception of insignificant trifles I approve of it from start to finish for Ceylon, and I am glad to think it will direct India too. I notice however that if it is said, by

cause Government wanted only one race in India, that of the Imperialists.

## NO PROTECTION WANTED.

Continuing Mr. Iyer said: "Indian culture does not require protection from an alien Government, nor does the Indian Constitution or society require to be protected by them. When the last was broken out, Indians treated England's enmity as her own and not as her opportunity, but India's enmity now is obviously the Home Member's opportunity. Congressmen want to promote a pan-Asiatic Federation, but this Bill is calculated to prevent India doing it. We have already given free passages to desirables and their dependents under the Lee Concessions. Now poor India is asked to give free passages to undesirables and their dependents. (Laughter.) Let Mr. Crerar, he said, be sportsmanlike and postpone the Bill for one year when, who knows, the British Government might have become a Socialist Government and the Government of India might not be permitted to bring such legislation."

Sir Hansingh Gow moved the appointment of a Select Committee of the following members to report on the Bill: Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimullah, Sir Victor Sassoon, Sir Zulikaralikhani, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, the Home Member and the mover.

Some diversion was caused by the speaker proposing the names of Lala Lajpat Rai and Mr. K. C. Roy as members of the Committee both of them declaring that they had not consented to serve on the Committee.

The President declared that the debate would be continued on Wednesday and the House adjourned till to-morrow when non-official resolutions will be discussed.

## WHIPS BUSY.

## UNCERTAINTY OF VOTE.

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

Mr. M. C. Rajah, representative of the Depressed Classes in the Assembly, is issuing a detailed statement criticising the Nehru Report.

## WHIPS BUSY.

The Whips of the various parties in

those in India with other views from ours, that in this Report we have the result of co-operation and the tendering of evidence by all parties in Ceylon. The evidence given will not be published, and quite rightly so. It would be too much to say that the Report had nothing to do with the evidence, but the constructive proposals were certainly not the result of evidence—generally in spite of the evidence.

Take the three main proposals:

1. Small, English-sized, Constituencies, and adult suffrage.  
2. Abolition of all communal electorates, as in England.

3. The conversion of the Legislature into an executive with responsible Ministers as Chairmen—as in English County Councils.

I need not give you the arguments in favour of any of these changes, or you can supply them for yourself. But I should be surprised if there were many requests in the evidence for these changes. Yet you and I know that they are non-the-less right. Every vested interest will be against them: a sure guide to the right road. Only vested interests 'give' evidence.

What is the implication for India of these changes, proposed for Ceylon? Small constituencies, adult suffrage, common roll of electors responsible government? If this is going to be applied to India, it means small provinces and plenty of them. Delhi and the Assembly will take a back seat. Princes ruling areas as large as the new provinces may be helped into line.

Well, I should welcome it, provided the decentralisation were greater than as present. But how Nationalist M.L.A. India would hate it! Bombay, Madras, even your Lahore shorn of its royalty!

If I am right in my surmise, and I am now little more than an observer on the fringe of the crowd, I would draw your attention to one danger. Between the new self-governing Provinces and Delhi allow no Super-Province and Super-Governor to intervene. We want a federation of self-contained free States, not a grouping of County Councils.

And in spite of being an M.L.A., stand out for complete decentralisation. Army, Navy, Foreign Affairs, Customs, what more does Delhi want? Railways can be managed by Joint Boards. Each State in Australia raises its own taxes on Land Values and, I think, on income.

But I expect I am all wrong. Lord Donoughmore's Commission were men of more courage, their problems one where doing right did not much matter even if it failed, the vested interests less powerful. But here at least is the first glint of hope.

Yours ever  
JOSIAH C. WEDGWOOD.

The Assembly are busy organising support to their position with regard to the Public Safety Bill. The official side expects to have 58 votes against the Opposition's 55, and, thereby, hopes to defeat the motion urging circulation of the Public Safety Bill but non-Party men consider the chances are even. Independents have not made it a party question and are divided, causing uncertainty as regards the result of the vote.—A. P.

## "SATYA MITRA"

The Parsi New Year number of "Satya Mitra" contains a number of specially written articles both in English and Gujarati. The articles in Gujarati on "Parsi and Hindu ladies" by "Bhaana Bhat" "The High Priest of Parsi" by a "Religious Student"; A Word to Parsis" by Mr. K. B. Kothari, B. A.; and "Communal Service" by Mr. S. R. Banaji; and comic sketches on "Limited Company" "mimicry" by Mr. J. D. Khendhadia; "A Dream of the Past year" by Mr. K. B. Jamina; and "The Price of a Woman" by "Hant-kant", are interesting, so also the article in English by Mr. Behman S. Banaji on "The Position of Women in Zoroastrianism." There are a number of illustrations including coloured ones. The number is a good production for the modest price of four annas.

## MUNICIPAL WORKMEN'S GRIEVANCE

A General Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Workers on the Road Department, held under the auspices of the Bombay Municipal Workers' Union on 8th inst. and passed the following resolution unanimously:—This meeting of the Municipal Workers of the Road Department of Bombay deeply regrets against the action of the Road Engineer and the Chief Accountant of refusing to pay their wages for the month of August 1928, before the Ganapati festival and further requests the Municipal Commissioner to arrange the payment on or before the 15th instant so as to make them able to celebrate their religious ceremony."

DIVORCE AMONGST HINDUS  
SOCIETY MUST MOVE WITH TIMES

MR. MUNSHI ON WORST FORM OF TYRANNY

Mr. K. M. Munshi delivered an illuminating lecture on the "Hindu Marriage dissolution Bill" on Saturday at the Tarni Marashtra Mandal before a representative gathering.

In the course of his speech he said: I do not propose to speak at length on the special Marriage Amendment Bill. It has the support of every sensible Indian who is not wedded to hopeless orthodoxy, and ought to have been placed on the Statute Book long ago.

Divorce, in practice and in principle, is not so unknown to Hinduism as many people think. Taking the question of practice the custom of a wife under certain conditions dissolving her marriage and marrying again is known to a considerable section of the Hindu society. The *pat* in Deccan and the *nastara* in Gujarat are permitted in most of what are sometimes called "lower" castes.

In South Kanara re-marriage of a divorced wife is recognised among the Lingayats. Numerous castes in Corbin, Travancore and North Arcot recognise this practice. The Jats in Punjab, some of the Rajputs of Hoshangabad, the Somapara Brahmins of Ahmedabad, the Lodhis of United Provinces recognise divorce in some form or other. The lower strata of the Hindu society have in practice, therefore, never recognised unflinchingly the law of an indissoluble marriage.

Somehow the "higher" castes and those castes which came under their influence have in practice and in theory, held divorce in considerable horror. But it is not correct to suggest that Hindu Law as a whole is against divorce. Nowhere have I found the ideal definitely laid down as a Law in Shastras: "Once a marriage, always a marriage." On the contrary, the Atharva-Veda itself expressly provides that a second husband if he wants to dwell in the same world with his re-wedded wife after their death, he must offer "Aja-pancaudana" offering.

The story of "Udalaka" in Mahabharat shows that divorce and subsequent re-marriage must be well-recognised in times then recent. The marriage of Yajati's daughter Madhavi with four kings successively shows the same state of affairs.

But when we come to Kautilya, that master legislator who legislated for Chandragupta's vast empire, we come to the firm ground of enforced and enforceable law. Says the great Kautilya:

"If a husband either is of bad character or is long gone abroad or has become a traitor to his king or is likely to endanger the life of his wife or has fallen from his caste or has lost virility, he may be abandoned by his wife."

A woman, who hates her husband, who has passed the period of seven turns of her menses, and who loves another, shall immediately return to her husband both the endowment and Jewellery she has received from him, and allow him to lie down with another woman."

"A woman, hating her husband, cannot dissolve her marriage with him against his will. Nor can a man dissolve his marriage with his wife against her will. But from mutual enmity, divorce may be obtained (parasaram dvestanmekshubh). If a man apprehending danger from his wife, desires divorce (mekshamichhet), he shall return to her whatever she was given (on the occasion of her marriage). If a woman, under the apprehension of danger from her husband, desires divorce, she shall forfeit her claim to her property; marriages contracted in accordance with the customs of the first four kinds of marriages cannot be dissolved."

## DIVORCE RECOGNISED.

This recognition of divorce we find in almost the same terms in the Dharmashastra of Narada, Vashishtha, Devala, Buddhayana and Katyavana recognise divorce. Manu himself appears to have followed Narada and sanctioned divorce but the strong wave of feeling against divorces appears to have induced the later commentators to delete a part of the verse which sanctioned divorce. It appears that the strong authority of Yajnavalkya led to the conservative view that divorce is not recognised by the Shastras.

## WORST FORM OF TYRANNY.

But the question does not now rest merely in theory or on the authority of the Shastras. The individual existence of woman is being recognised all over the world and is destroying all old notions of life, particularly the notions underlying marriage. Whether we wish it or not, that world force is sure to conquer us. And if the bond of marriage has to be re-adjusted with a view to recognise the equal status of woman with man the principle of divorce in some form or other must be introduced. So long as you tied a little child to any hus-

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band, and shut her up in the cell of a restricted domestic existence. Law and Law-Makers could impose any arbitrary rule on her. But woman free and woman educated will not accept a bond which makes life a burden to her.

I may further add that free intercourse between men and women will not bear lightly the fetters of an indissoluble marriage. An indissoluble marriage is a great and necessary ideal; but indissolubility must be self-imposed and must spring from an undying love. Indissolubility of marriage imposed by law is the worst form of tyranny.

The meeting unanimously supported the Hindu Marriage Dissolution Bill and the Special Marriages Amendment Bill now before the Legislative Assembly.

## FRENCH NATIONAL MOTOR TROPHY.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Boulogne.—Captain Malcolm Campbell on Delage won the French National Motor Trophy maintaining an average speed of 116 kilometres five-hundred metres hour over a very hilly and highly dangerous course of 448 kilometres five-hundred metres being Gaubert in Bogatti by thirty-four seconds.—Reuter.

## PAINLESS DEATH FOR INCURABLES.

## CZECHO-SLOVAKIA'S NEW CODE.

Painless death for persons suffering from incurable disease is to be provided by the Czecho-Slovak State when the new criminal code now under construction is put into force.

The written approval of at least two doctors, states the Prague newspaper "Cesko Slova," will be necessary before permission for death is given.

Persons who help others to commit suicide according to another provision of this new code, will not be held to have committed a punishable offence.

## ILLEGAL OPERATIONS.

Illegal operations on women also are to be rendered legal under certain specified conditions. These conditions are as follows:—

First, if the birth of a child will endanger the prospective mother's health; second if the prospective mother has already three children; third, in cases where it can be proved that the economic position of the prospective parents does not enable them to support a child.

An addition to the Czecho-Slovakian divorce law is also included among the new enactments. It authorises a divorce if either party is suffering from an incurable

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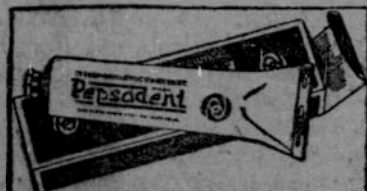
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## C. P. MINISTERIAL CRISIS-AND AFTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

people think otherwise and would request Mr. Khaparde to get rid of the exuberance of the quality that he had been evincing during the last eighteen months of the present Council.

### ENTRAPPED BY THE SIMONITES.

The political experts that might claim to themselves the credit of this C. P. crisis, might well have played the game a few months earlier. The Swarajists cannot say that, here they ended the Ministerial form of Government. The Ministry has been formed again. If any group in the Council had a desire to get rid of Mr. Deshmukh, they could have, with wisdom, avoided the present time. They should have done the same either some time before or a few months hence. The stage manager knew full well that ere August session, the success of his Party was doubtful. The element of discontent that was intended to be roused against Mr. Deshmukh, persistent on his policy in nominations, in Local Self-Government. Despatchment had to take some time to permeate, to the lowest strata. To wait any longer would have been inconsistent with the principle of catching time by the fore-lock, or might have proved to be too late. The choice of time selected for the episode speaks of political folly of persons that might have lent their support to it. They themselves appear to have been entrapped by Simonites. The new Democratic Party that goes in power consists of elements that have unequivocally denounced the attitude of boycotting the Simon Commission. Protection of the interests of these minorities is the creed of the Party of which Hon. Mr. Rao is the leader. Significantly enough in his Ministerial statement, after the close of his last career, he has not reaffirmed his attitude towards the Simon Commission. The formation of Committee to co-operate with the Simon Commission, is bound to be the goal of the Party now going in power. How far this end will be achieved is again problematical.

### SEPARATION OF BERAR.

The attitude of the Councilors of the Hindi Districts, has more than alienated the sympathies of Berar and the Marathi Districts of the Central Provinces. The need of formation of Berar as a separate province, on linguistic basis, is the only conclusion that follows as a corollary. The Councilors in Hindi Districts of the Central Provinces, in combination with the Muhammadan group, from Berar, will always be able to neutralise the representation of Berar, in the Government of the Province. There can hardly be any guarantee of the strict adherence to the Sim formula in expending the Provincial revenue. It is high time for Berar people to unlearn 'charity' and to agitate for separation of Berar from the Hindi Districts of the Central Provinces.

## INDIAN CHRISTIAN AND NATIONALISM.

(Continued from page 6.)

the most graceful and attractive mode of women's dress—; and some even have the grimal audacity of branding our women dressed up in saris as "ayahs". This is a disgraceful state of affairs and it must be honestly admitted that almost the entire blame for this spectacle must be laid on the shoulders of the Mangalorean, Goan and East Indian Catholics, and the Protestant Christians, at least, do not come in for much criticism in this respect. Bombay has been the stronghold of this mentality, and the first assault must be made here. It is a matter of regret that Goan Catholics who first settled years ago in Bombay should have lost the golden opportunity of giving the lead to the other Catholics in respect of our indigenous style of dress. With the exception of the rich-middle section of the East Indian Catholic community, the rest of the women members of their community at least, are dressed in the sari. It is a healthy and admirable sign of the times that almost the first and soli-

tary instance in the shape of a lead to the others by the permanent adoption of the sari, has been given in the family of Mr. Victor Contro, a very promising young lawyer and a nationalist leader of the Goan Catholic community in Bombay.

### A LEAD FROM THE SOUTH.

We must put an end to this discreditable condition. The sooner radical changes are introduced in our forms of speech, dress and custom, and even mode of eating, the better it would enable us to accommodate ourselves to the ways of our Indian brethren, and thus be merged with them as the part of a whole—paving towards the unity of India instead of remaining as an insignificant unit aping the giant stature of the West. The French Jesuits in the South especially in Madras and Trichinopoly have set a model example to the rest. The Brahmin converts to Catholicism there as well as the Catholics of long-standing have not only been allowed but are actively encouraged to retain their Indian names and continue their old Brahminical customs of dress and living, and even the characteristic style of full Indian prostration at prayers in the temple of God has been gladly tolerated. The worthy sons of Ignatius Loyola in Southern India, are thus to-day acting, in accordance with the wonderful spirit bequeathed to them by that Prince of Missionaries, Saint Francis Xavier, who, in his vast field of Eastern activity, thoroughly identified himself with the manners and customs of the Indians in point of their dress and living. Francis Xavier, who is immortalised by his undecaying remains in Goa, stand as the fountain-source of inspiration and guidance to all the Christians of the Orient.

### COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

The last but not the least cause that has strengthened the separatist tendency of the Indian Christians is the system of communal representation. In this respect, it must be admitted that we are sinning in good company. The whole of India is subject to the reactionary influences of this novel system. The more the Indian Christians cling to this compartmental device the more will the prospects of their being politically merged with the other communities be remote and distant. Dewan Bahadur Azad, a Hindu, who is immortalised by his undecaying remains in Goa, stand as the fountain-source of inspiration and guidance to all the Christians of the Orient.

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treat in my next article of the way by which we could come into our own, and fall in line with the other communities who have 'forged ahead' in the field of national service.

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## "LOSSES IN MILLS."

### AN EYE-OPENER.

(BY S. H. JHABWALA.)

The Mill-Owners have been constantly complaining that they have to incur losses while the facts of the case are different. The following will explain matter to the public in a brief form:—

(1) The Gokak Mills, Limited, have declared an interim dividend of Rupees two and annas eight, free of tax, per share for the half year ended 30th June 1928.

(2) At the 9th ordinary general meeting of the Elphinstone Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., S. Victor Sassoon presiding, the Directors report, together with the profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March 1928, showed a profit, subject to depreciation, of Rs. 2,44,176/1.

(3) At an ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Mr. K. D. Shroff presiding, the Directors report, together with the profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March 1928, showed a net profit of Rs. 90,400/1.

(4) At an ordinary annual general meeting of the Bradbury Mills, Limited, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding, the Directors' report, together with the profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March 1928, showed a net profit of Rs. 1,18,180/1.

(5) At the 15th ordinary annual general meeting of the Kasturba Mills Co., Ltd., Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding, the Directors' report together with the profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March 1928, showed a profit of Rs. 7,33,949/1.

(6) At an ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Branch Fine Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Mr. Trivandas Dwarakadas presiding, the Directors' report for the year ended March 31st, 1928, showed a profit of Rs. 55,779 including the balance of Rs. 4,339 brought forward from last year's account.

(7) At an ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Madhav Mills, Limited, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding, the Directors' report, together with the profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March 1928, showed a profit of Rs. 1,59,207/1.

(8) At an ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd., Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding, the Directors' report, together with the profit and loss account for the year ending March 31st, 1928, showed a net profit of Rs. 38,202/1.

(9) At the eleventh ordinary annual general meeting of the Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding, the Directors' report together with the profit and loss account for the year ending March 31st, 1928, showed a profit of Rs. 1,39,950, including the balance of Rs. 221 brought forward from the last account.

(10) At the 23rd ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Pabany Mills Co., Ltd., Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding, the Directors' report, together with the profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March 1928, showed a net profit of Rs. 392,598/1.

(11) At the 23rd ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Fazulbhoy Mills, Ltd., Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding, the Directors' report, together with the profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March 1928, showed a net profit of Rs. 705,582 including the balance of Rs. 764 brought forward from the last account.

(12) At the 16th ordinary general meeting of the Pearl Mills, Ltd., Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding, the Directors' report, together with the profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March 1928, showed a net profit of Rs. 6,47,356, including the balance of Rs. 4,775 brought forward from the last account.

(13) At the 48th general meeting of the Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Sir Lalubhai Samaldas presiding, the Directors' report for March 1928 with audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the same period, stated that the company has made a net profit of Rs. 1,97,949, including the last year's balance of Rs. 1,934 and this result the Directors hope will be found satisfactory.

(14) At an ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the New Kaiser Hind Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., the Hon. Sir Munimohandas Ramji, Kt., presiding, the Directors' report for the year ended 31st March 1928 showed a net profit of Rs. 654,805 including the balance of Rs. 847 of last year.

(15) At the 21st ordinary general meeting of the Indore Malwa United Mills, Ltd., Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding, the Directors' report, together with the profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March 1928, showed a net profit of Rs. 9,28,684, including the balance of Rs. 598 brought forward from the last account.

(16) At the 55th ordinary general meeting of the Hindoostan Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Sir Munimohandas Ramji presiding, the Directors' report for the year ending 31st March 1928, together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the same period, stated that including Rs. 4,935 brought forward from the last year's account, the net profit was Rs. 1,00,000.

(17) At the 21st ordinary general meeting of the Indore Malwa United Mills, Ltd., Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding, the Directors' report, together with the profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March 1928, showed a net profit of Rs. 9,28,684, including the balance of Rs. 598 brought forward from the last account.

(18) At an ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Shalapur Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., the Hon. Mr. Ratan D. Moraji presiding, the Directors' report and audited statement of account for the year ended March 31st, 1928, showed that the net profit amounted to Rs. 9,62,825 including Rs. 1,67,258 brought forward from the previous year's accounts.

(19) At an ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Shalapur Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., the Hon. Mr. Ratan D. Moraji presiding, the Directors' report and audited statement of account for the year ended March 31st, 1928, showed that the net profit amounted to Rs. 9,62,825 including Rs. 1,67,258 brought forward from the previous year's accounts.

(20) The result of the working of the Buckingham and Carnatic Co., Ltd., Madras, for the six months ending 30th June 1928, after allowing Rs. 858,392 for depreciation of buildings and machinery, is a profit of Rs. 915,911; add unappropriated profit brought forward, Rs. 151,190; total Rs. 1,067,101.

(21) At the 30th ordinary general meeting of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Sir Lalubhai Samaldas presiding, the Directors' report and audited statements of accounts for the year ended 28th February 1928 stated:—The result of the company's operations in the year shows a profit of Rs. 830,327, which with Rs. 27,186 brought forward from the previous year's account makes a total of Rs. 857,513.

(22) At an ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Pabany Mills, Limited, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding, the Directors' report, together with the profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March 1928, showed a gross profit of Rs. 336,431/1.

(23) At the 17th ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Indian Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Hon. Sir Munimohandas Ramji presiding, the Directors' report of the working of the Company's mill for the year ended 31st March 1928, together with the audited balance sheet and statement of profit and loss account for the same period showed a net profit of Rs. 354,517 including the last year's balance of Rs. 2,526.

ward from the last year's accounts, the Company has made a net profit of Rs. 3,36,289 which will be considered satisfactory.

(18) At an ordinary general meeting of the Crescent Mills Co., Ltd., Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding, the Directors' report, together with the profit and loss account for the year ending March 31st, 1928, showed a net profit of Rs. 1,39,340, including the balance of Rs. 230 brought forward from the last account.

(19) At an ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Shalapur Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., the Hon. Mr. Ratan D. Moraji presiding, the Directors' report and audited statement of account for the year ended March 31st, 1928, showed that the net profit amounted to Rs. 9,62,825 including Rs. 1,67,258 brought forward from the previous year's accounts.

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The above facts are a clear proof that the Mills did not incur losses and would not necessitate reduction wages which has been effected under the name of standardisation scheme which has been disastrously infected upon the men by the mill-owners.

### SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF EDUCATION AMONG MASSES.

The following are extracts from the 39th Annual Report of the Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses (the year 1927):—

The last Annual General meeting of the Society was held in Messrs. Dewoolkar Brothers' office, Meadows Street, Fort, on Wednesday the 10th August 1927 at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidency of Mr. K. J. B. Wadia, The Annual Report and the audited statement of income and expenditure for the same year (1926) as prepared by the Managing Committee was adopted and the Managing Committee for the ensuing year was elected.

The Dadabhai Nowroji Poor Boys' Seminary being now directly under the supervision of the Committee of Direction for Technical Education, Bombay Presidency, is often visited by the superintendents appointed by that Committee. Instructions in Practical Carpentry are given as well as drawing useful for the purpose by qualified teachers. Pupils attending the school have to go through the course of three years and those who pass the final (third) year's examination conducted by the Committee for Technical Education are awarded certificates which enable them to earn a decent livelihood. The number of pupils attending the school during the year was 52 and the average daily attendance was 42. In order to suit the convenience of Students attending offices, schools and colleges, the school meets twice a day in the morning and evening. Our Committee rejoice to state that among the pupils attending our Institution there are some who are students of High schools and colleges and some are serving in Municipal and other offices. This year 20 students were presented for the different examinations (14 for the 1st year, 5 for the 2nd year and 1 for the 3rd) and of these 10 passed in the first year, 5 in the second year and 1 in the third year and the school got a grant of Rs. 520.

The Dadabhai Nowroji Free Reading Room and Library was maintained as usual and was well availed of by the residents of the locality.

### MAKING SCHOOL MORE POPULAR.

The question of making the school more popular and thus attract more number of students occupied the attention of the Committee. The Committee succeeded in this attempt. The attention of our neighbour, Mr. Kaikashroo N. R. Ranina, Honorary Secretary, Joint Sub-Committee, Zoroastrian Association, was drawn towards our school and he arranged to send 16 Parsee Students to our school, offering them monthly scholarships. Thus the number of students went up to 60 and so the Committee felt the necessity of engaging services of a teacher and a librarian as suggested by the Committee of Direction for Technical Education. This was done from 1st April 1927 by engaging the services of Mr. M. L. Dural, who is qualified for the purpose, on a salary of Rs. 60 per month.

DONATIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS. The Managing Committee feel indebted to those ladies and gentlemen who have kindly helped the Society with subscriptions, donations and other gifts. The largest contributions during the year under the report were from the Trustees of



## "These Kalzana-tablets cured me of Eczema"

In all skin infections Kalzana-tablets will in a very short time allay the itching, which so often drives the sufferer almost to despair. Used with outward remedies (lotions, etc.) Kalzana will quickly cure Eczema.

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THE CALCIUM FOOD

One large dose of Kalzana will cure nettle-rash. At all chemists & stores in packages containing 75 tablets. Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamin.

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Bombay Chronicle  
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sales message  
to the 99%  
nationalist Indian  
if you are willing  
to accept their money  
for your service.

## The Bengalee

(ESTD. 1858.)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism.)

THE OLDEST INDIAN DAILY PAPER IN CALCUTTA.

It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.

As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press.

1927 by engaging the services of Mr. M. L. Dural, who is qualified for the purpose, on a salary of Rs. 60 per month.

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Sir Ratan Tata Rs. 100, from Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Rs. 100 for monetary prizes, and Rs. 60 from the Zoroastrian Association. Besides other small donations have been received for which please refer to Appendix B.

The subscriptions and donations during the year amounted to Rs. 348-5-0 and Rs. 945-0-0 as against last year's Rs. 322 and Rs. 610. For full particulars of accounts please see Appendix C.

THE  
JUPITER  
General Insurance Co  
is growing in to a  
healthy boyhood.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

BOMBAY TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 11 1923

It rests on the  
people of India to  
make the  
JUPITER  
INSURANCE Co.  
Strong Institution.

## "FATHER OF VICTORY"

### HOW "TIGER" SAVED FRANCE A STUDY OF M. CLEMENCEAU WITTY REPORTEES AND STIRRING ANECDOTES

Theodore Thomas writes in New York "Herald Tribune":—

Withdrawn from public life, Georges Clemenceau is living quietly in a little house by the sea, musing upon philosophy rather than politics.

It seems a faraway cry from the time fourteen years ago, when France found herself plunged into a world war—yet all France, as it recalls that first terrifying week of conflict, remembers "the Tiger" who was to become her war-time Premier, who was to be loved, feared, praised and hated but who finally was to be known by every "poilu" in France as "the Father of Victory."

His quiet musing now is in even more vivid contrast with the days just a little more than ten years ago, when the Germans broke through at Chemin des Dames and crossed the Marne to Chateau-Thierry, with Paris just forty miles away. Then it was that an enraged opposition called upon him to resign, demanded that "Le Pere de la Victoire" relinquish his leadership of the government. And Clemenceau replied:

"One must know what one wants when he wants it. He must have the courage to say it and, having said it, courage enough to do it. I'll see this war through to a finish."

THE "VICTORY MAN."  
All France remembers the crisis of the storm against his leadership in the war. He had just refused the Austrian peace overtures. An irate Socialist arose in the Chamber of Deputies and shouted, "What are your war aims?" Walking to and from the speaker's tribune like a weather-beaten old skipper pacing the bridge of his ship in a terrific gale, the old statesman walked for the noise to abate. Then "Victory!" he thundered at his tormentors.

And 500 Deputies arose and gave him an ovation. That one word had carried the day.

No wonder the "poilus" called him "Le Pere de la Victoire."

The intellectual development that was to make possible his leadership during the war, that was to make him Premier of France, Minister of War, member of the French Academy, capable editor, masterful orator, astute politician, brilliant statesman, one of the foremost figures of the Old World—Georges Clemenceau owes to America. The authority for this statement is the Old Tiger himself.

In 1896 the future Premier of France, then a young doctor of twenty-five, arrived in New York, where he secured a position as librarian. Of that period of his life, Clemenceau has written:

"It was the happiest time that I have known, the only really happy one. The library was well supplied with the best works of all sorts. It was generally deserted. I requisitioned it. Secluded, far from the tumult of the streets, in a little room inaccessible to the few visitors that came, I read the best historians and philosophers. Days, weeks, passed. It lasted two years. My mind acquired there what it lacked, there my intellect completed its formation. It was a delight."

But hunger, which makes the wolf come out of the woods, brought the future Tiger out of his literary lair. Remittances from his father had stopped and the young man must earn his own living. So he sought and obtained a position as a professor of French in a school for young ladies, at Stamford, Conn. An accomplished horseman, the French professor was wont to accompany the young American girls in their daily rides. Romantic and happy excursions, charming excursions in the beautiful Connecticut country; there Clemenceau met his fate. He became engaged to Miss Mary Plummer, of Boston. She is the mother of his three children.

The young doctor returned to France in 1899. A year later there was war, famine, the horrors of the siege, soon followed by the tragedy of the Commune. Medicine lost an adept, but as Mayor of Montmartre, Clemenceau began a career in politics which but for a few years' interruption, from 1893 to 1902, lasted for half a century. Commenced during a great war, it is fitting that it should have been brought to a close by the greatest war of all times.

Most of Clemenceau's political activities were spent in the opposition. He is known as the wrecker of cabinets. He is held to be responsible for the downfall of more Premiers than any other politician alive. It was not until 1906

that he became president of the Cabinet himself. "I am an old debutante," he said upon assuming the Premiership at the age of sixty-five.

IMPRESSIONISTIC ORATORY.

Clemenceau is one of the most picturesque orators in France. As a journalist, he is inclined to be too prolific, to wander into lengthy considerations. A remarkable thinker, a distinguished stylist, he has one fault: he always writes one column too much. But when speaking he knows how to keep within the measure. Excepting a few of his great destructive speeches, which brought down cabinets or sent political opponents to jail or before the high court, he is always brief. In a few biting, sarcastic sentences, arguments which strike the adversary in a vulnerable spot, this orator who listens imperturbably to the lengthiest orations, replies with a thrust that always reaches home. They form a curious contrast, these precise, definitive, ferocious words, spoken in a familiar, almost trivial tone. The Tiger makes on gesture, he seems to caress the tribune as a beloved pet, his oratorical action is visible only through the fire which lights up his old Mongolian face. He articulates marvelously. His oratory is as far removed from the classic as from the romantic eloquence. Analyzing it, one finds a close resemblance to the impressionistic art. Of an inert document he creates a living thing. Never dramatizing his subject, he refrains from any emphatic prophecy. His aim is to demolish his adversaries, not to convince them. To be right matters little; to be the strongest is the goal.

One may disagree with Clemenceau's political ideas, but whether one shares or rejects them, the wonderfully striking personality of the man interests foes and friends alike.

A monotonous Senator was developing an arid thesis. He had been speaking for two hours. Impatient, wriggling in his seat, Clemenceau had refrained from joining in the many interruptions until some friends of the verbose orator noticed him faltering, advised:

"Ask for a few minutes' suspension; take a little rest."

"Thank you," beamed the orator. "I am not tired, I need no rest."

"Then give us one," snarled Clemenceau.

Physically Clemenceau is of pronounced Mongolian type. He seems to have been born bald; one cannot picture him with hair upon that short skull which looks as hard as oak. High cheek bones upon which the skin is tightly drawn like some yellow parchment bushy brows, nearly hiding a pair of never-flinching dark eyes, which when he is aroused—a common occurrence—flash like diamonds in the night; a shallow, drooping moustache falling over the corners of a humorous, sarcastic—his enemies say cruel—mouth, the features present an appearance of strength and pitiless energy.

A short, stocky man with a deep chest, broad shoulders from which spring muscular, very arms, he gives the impression of solidity, virility, health. At spring step, the envy of men half his age.

A COMIC CUT.

During the peace conference the Tiger, desirous of having an urgent exchange of views one day with one of the highest personalities of the American delegation, snatched up to the first floor of the Hotel Crillon without going through the formality of being announced.

Briskly, lightly, the old man walked to a six-foot doorway acting as entry at the door. The soldier refused him admittance.

"But I am Clemenceau, the Prime Minister of France," the Tiger said in his best English, but with some impatience. "Tell that to the Marines; don't hand me that kind of junk," the sentry replied not unkindly but firmly.

And the president of the peace conference had to return to the ground floor where the officer of the day, taking him in tow, escorted him to the American

delegates' room.

"Didn't you recognize M. Clemenceau, the Premier of France, you dunderhead?" the captain asked in that gentle way officers had of addressing privates during and for a short time after the war.

"How could I guess," retorted the soldier, "they told me Mr. Clemenceau was seventy-seven years of age!"

Lloyd George is reported to have said of him:

"What a wonderful, extraordinary and terrible old man! Every time I meet him he is a year younger and he has one more tooth." Some say the British Premier called it "one more claw."

Clemenceau's courage has become a by-word. Nothing daunts him.

The possessor of a sharp tongue and wielding a wicked pen, on many occasions he has backed up with an educated sword or a steady pistol epithets, which the recipients considered offensive and articles they regarded as defamatory. His reputation as a duellist is second to none in France. During his career, especially while a journalist, he has fought many duels, none of which were of the comic opera sort. He fought the editor Paul Foucher, General Poussergues, Deputy Maurel, the late President Paul Deschanel, Prince Joseph de Chimay, former husband of Clara Ward, and, finally, the great patriot, Paul Desroche. In none of these encounters did he meet with defeat, and blood was shed in all.

It was on the battlefields and in the trenches of the late war, however, that the aged statesman displayed the most utter disregard for danger.

But whether facing his adversary's sword or pistol on the field of honor or subjected to terrible shelling from German guns, Clemenceau always retained his cynical sarcastic attitude.

In one of his duels where his opponents shamelessly breaking ground before an impetuous Clemenceau attack, had already retreated more than fifty yards he halted, lowered his sword and said tauntingly:

"Sorry you are leaving us so soon."

Before Verdun in May, 1916, G. H. Q. officers insisted that he wear a steel helmet. He refused.

NO STEEL HELMETS.

"No. Steel helmets are the privilege of the President of the Republic. I'll stick to my old felt hat."

Poincare was President of France at the time and on his visits to the front had very wisely followed the officers' advice as to helmets. Elected despite the stoutest opposition from Clemenceau and defending the Tiger's candidate, Poincare had always been the Premier's target. Not until the armistice did they become reconciled.

Again at Verdun, in 1917, with shells whistling above and exploding all around the officer accompanying the Premier requested him to lie flat on the ground for a few minutes while the flurry passed. Clemenceau, pointing to the "poilus" near by and raising himself to his full height, asked:

"What would they think?"

"But you might be killed," insisted the officer.

"It would be suicide, perhaps," Clemenceau replied, with a sad smile, "suicide for love—for the love of France."

Clemenceau's attitude at the peace conference was severely criticized by many of his compatriots, who charged him with continuing, during the peace negotiations with France's allies and associates, the same methods of procedure which he had employed in prosecuting the war against the Germans.

His supporters were convinced that he did the best possible for France under the circumstances and that he fought for his country at the peace table with as much courage, vigor and energy as he had displayed encouraging the "poilus" on the battlefields.

Which was exactly what adversaries of the Versailles Treaty held against him. It was no longer the time to strike, but to surse, no longer any question of re-

ing down, but of building up, they said. Well-intentioned persons, doubtless, had depicted the French Premier to President Wilson as a real Tiger, ferocious and brutal, with whom it would be difficult to deal. His opposition to the League of Nations had been especially dwelt upon.

After his first meeting with Clemenceau, President Wilson, who had greatly enjoyed the French Premier's wit, is reported to have said:

Well, here is a Tiger who appears to be much easier to tame than the majority of his compatriots imagine."

During his enforced retirement from politics after the elections of the War Department refused to send him back to the Senate in 1893. Clemenceau took up journalism. Headed by Paul Deroulede, the opposition conducted against Clemenceau one of the bitterest personal campaigns in the annals of politics of any country. Openly charged with being a paid agent of Great Britain, his electrifying meetings in Toulon were packed with roughnecks imported from Paris, who greeted his every attempt to speak with derisive shouts of: "Speak English," "Ach, Yest," "Traitor."

CONQUERING OPPOSITION.

Clemenceau fought back with his characteristic courage. One of his accusers he prosecuted and had sent to jail on a charge of forging documents purporting to show that he had received money from the English government. Another he ran through the arm in a duel. However, he went down to defeat.

Taking up journalism at an age where most editors are thinking of retiring—he was fifty-two years old—Clemenceau soon became one of the foremost newspaper men in France.

In the "Aurore," of which he was the guiding spirit and the active head, he wrote a series of sensational articles demanding revision of the Dreyfus trial.

Between 1890 and 1902—the year in which he was again returned to the Senate—the man who was to go down in history as "the Father of Victory" demonstrated that he was an able writer.

Successfully he published a number of most interesting works: "La Melee Sociale" (1894); "Le Grand Pan" (1895); "Au Gil des Jours" (1900); "Aux Embusades de la Vie" (1902), and other works. As a dramatist he has written and produced "Le Voile du Bonheur."

The real merit of his literary accomplishments caused him many times to be mentioned and proposed as a member of the French Academy. He always refused to be a candidate.

After the armistice his friends, despite his protest, forced his election as one of the Forlives. He declined to be officially received and did not attend any of the meetings.

During the war his friends were bringing pressure upon him, urging him to try to be elected to the seat left vacant by the death of Jules Lemaitre. No seat in the French Academy becomes vacant save through demise of the occupant.

"Jules Lemaitre's seat? Not on your life!" roared the Tiger.

"Well, what seat would you want?" inquired his friends somewhat surprised.

Poincare's seat, retorted Clemenceau. A newspaper man himself, Clemenceau has always treated journalists with a simple and abrupt confidence.

"Is my list of ministers correct?" a reporter asked the Premier while he was forming his Cabinet in 1917.

"Probably much more exact than mine," he replied, "because I won't know for another twenty-four hours."

Returning from the battle line, dusty, tired and hungry, during the great German offensive in March, 1918, with the Germans well south of Chateau-Thierry, Clemenceau occasionally found time to receive the correspondents.

"You know I couldn't tell you an out-and-out lie," he admonished before commencing to reply to our questions one sultry afternoon. "So when you feel that a question is delicate and likely to make a liar out of me if I reply, please don't ask it."

Then, in a tone of infinite sadness but with undaunted spirit and hope in final victory, he proceeded to tell us just what the German advance meant. Simply and without heroes he told of the appallingly serious situation. It was pathetic.

Turning to the American correspondents and pointing to a spot on the map between Chateau-Thierry and Dormans on the Marne, he said:

THRICE SAVE FRANCE.

"Here is where the German was stopped. Your boys had a lot to do with it. Great Caesar's ghost, what fighters!"

"Shall we return later this evening, Mr. President of the Council?" a youthful reporter asked. "You may have more cheerful news for us."

"No," replied Clemenceau, you had better go and eat on your lady love to night. Kiss her for me."

This in a tone of good-natured banter, without transition from the serious man-

### TUNNEY AND BOOKS.

#### PLAN OF TRAMPING TOUR WITH AN AUTHOR.

Gene Tunney is more interested in books than in boxing. At least, he gave me, says a writer in the "Daily Herald," that impression when I had a brief chat with him.

The blue-eyed, smiling giant on his Irish visit is hoping for a tramping tour with Thornton Wilder, the author of "The Bridge of San Luis Rey," who is now in England, and whose book has been justly praised as a masterpiece in Britain and America.

"What do you think of your friend's novel?" I asked Gene.

"Well, what does the world think?" he replied in his quiet, swift way.

Again, when I asked him, "Are you specially keen on drama?" he said, "Why, yes. Probably as much as you are." And quickly added with a smile, "Unless you're a dramatic critic." I smiled also, and refrained from pleading guilty to any attempt at dramatic criticism.

"Are you thinking of writing?" I asked him.

"Not at all. I've no aspirations that way," he said.

But concerning "The Bridge of San Luis Rey" and Thornton Wilder's earlier book "The Cabala," he was quietly enthusiastic.

Like that other great fighter from America, Frank Moran (now retired from the ring), he is at once a boxer and a man of culture.

### SUN-BATHING.

#### THE LIMITS OF COSTUME.

Fashionable Deauville crowded the local police court to learn the verdict of the tribunal concerning the area of the body which may be legally exposed on the beach by sun-bathers.

The question arose from a charge made by the police, on the evidence of a constable, who, acting on the complaint of a woman visitor, arrested M. Rene Lambert, a member of the Casino orchestra, and conducted him from the beach to a police station.

M. Lambert, it was said, had removed more of his costume, in order to bask on the sunny sands, than he should have done. It was pointed out in his defence that M. Lambert had not, in fact, acted more "indiscreetly" than thousands of people, whose conception of proper social decorum could not be questioned, acted every day.

BATHING SUITS IN COURT.

Crowds of men and women, wearing only bathing suits under the gaily coloured bath wraps they had slipped on when leaving the beach, walked to the public galleries and cheered the evidence for upon the result of the case, it was felt, hung the answer to the question of proper beach attire, a question in which Deauville is vitally interested.

Cheers greeted the announcement that the regulations of the police applied only to persons putting on or taking off their costumes on the beach, and that M. Lambert was justified in taking a sun bath.

"Costumes," said the judge, "may be removed as far as the waist on condition that the person in question is taking a sun-bath. Dressing or undressing on the beach, however, constitutes indecency, and must be suppressed. The prisoner is discharged."

Deauville, breathing a sigh of relief, ran gaily back to the beach.

men in which he had told us of the moment the Ministry of War depressed and in low spirits, but every one laughed at the discomfort of the young journalist and felt that there was still hope—the Tiger was joking.

France was saved three times during the war: three great French names will go down forever in history: "The Marne, Verdun and Clemenceau," a prominent Member of Parliament told me recently.

"What about Foch?" we suggested.

"There should have been no need of Foch or any other French military leader in 1918, had not Clemenceau assumed power in 1917; the war would have been over, the Germans in Paris," replied the Deputy. This is an indication of the popularity of the man now well on his way to four score years and ten and still ready to fight on behalf of France.

But whether, accused by his numerous enemies of having imposed upon France a dictatorship of Napoleonic insolence, leaving in its train as disastrous results as that of Bonaparte, or hailed by the much greater number of his admirers, as the "Savior of France" and the "Father of Victory" he is discussed, hated, admired; he leaves no one indifferent.

### LONDON BOMBING.

#### AMERICAN EDITOR'S IRONIC COMMENT.

"The events of the past week have taught us in London with peculiar vividness the indescribable havoc that is likely to come on our homes in the event of another war."

These words were used by Dr. Clayton Morrison, editor of the "Cristian Century," a well-known American publication, who is visiting Europe for the signing of the Kellogg Pact, when he spoke at Whitefield's Tabernacle, London, last night, writes a correspondent to the "Daily Herald."

"I was profoundly impressed," he went on, "with the demonstrations of your R.A.F. The experiment of bombing the City of London and defending it in the air has stirred my heart and imagination. It is a delicate matter for me, as a visitor to London, to speak upon. Nevertheless, I must say how much I am impressed with the reaction of your Press to these experiments, particularly in the editorials of that section of the Press which takes war and which has counselled us, with admonition, that now is the time to renounce war."

### PUBLIC MORALS AND THE LAW.

#### TERM THAT INJURES ACCUSED WOMEN.

Suggestions as to desirable changes in the law relating to solicitation are made by Sir Walter Graves-Lord, K. C., M.P. (Recorder of Manchester), in a volume just published dealing with the proceedings of the Imperial Social Hygiene Congress held at Caxton Hall last October. These suggestions are of particular interest in view of the anticipated report of the Street Offences Committee.

Dealing with that section of the Public Nuisances Act which makes it an offence for a woman to solicit, Sir Walter says:

"If you start off by first of all proving that the person who solicits is a common prostitute you have gone a very long way to raising in the mind of the Court the idea that such a person is almost necessarily guilty of the offence with which she is charged."

"In ordinary criminal cases that is a position we could not tolerate for one moment, because the view of lawyers has always been that a man or woman should be dealt with upon the facts of the particular case."

### A UNIFORM LAW NEEDED.

Sir Walter contends that the law should be made uniform for the whole country, and that it should not be of such a character as to lead to subterfuge and evasion on the part of Benchers who administer it. He further states:

"Frankly, I should like to see the power to inflict imprisonment in first offences of this character—unless there was something in the general character of the accused person which made any other action unnecessary for unless—entirely done away with... The best form of dealing with this type of case is a very much extended and a very special type of probation."

Sir Walter calls attention to the prevalence of solicitation from motor-cars in provincial cities.

### DANGERS IN CINEMAS.

Mrs. Hildson (Birmingham, B.S.H.C.) emphasises the prevalence of solicitation by men in cinemas and dance-halls.

Other effects of this cinema are pointed out by Mrs. Neville-Relfe, and in a memorandum to the Imperial Education Committee it is stated that:

"The influence of the film on this youth of many parts of the Empire is at present harmful."

"The display of films portraying the dissolutions of Paris, London, and New York, showing the most vicious side of Western life, has a directly deleterious effect on the standard of youth of other races."

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